The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM ALBANY.

The Pavement Bill Reconsidered—Newspaper Claims in the Senate—The Usury Bill—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 9, 1873.

The great interest which the exposure of the Pavement bill has excited caused its appearance in the House this morning to be watched for with some interest. When it came down, Mr. Cornell, taking the floor, moved that the vote by which it had passed be reconsidered. In doing this, he stated that the House, when it passed the bill, had no idea of its real character; nor the slightest suspicion that the seventh section of it contained such power for mischief. The last paragraph of that section in relation to improved stone pavements, was an amendment to the charter of the city; and he thought that not only the committee which reported it, but his friend from Westchester (Mr. Husted) must have been deceived as to the intent and object of the bill.

Mr. Deering had no objection to the motion to reconsider, but he desired to say in reply to the Speaker that the last section of the bill, which provides that the Controller shall pay by the issue of bonds for these pavements, is to overcome objections to the 115th section of the charter. The power to pay for repavements and for local improvements, is given to the Controller by chapter 580 of the laws of last year. That chapter distinctly states that you can only pay for these improvements when "the money has been collected by assessments," and when you take away from the Board of Assessors the power to assess the property benefited, you take away the power to raise bonds to pay for these pavements. Mr. Deering continued to speak in defense of the bill, alleging that it was an absolute necessity to the carrying out of improvements in the City.

Mr. Roche embraced the opportunity to say something about the reform revolution, which, he said, had thrown to the surface an extraordinary person named Strahan. This man had been called a reform champion, and he had taken $28,000 out of the City Treasury for legal fees on the strength of his reputation. Now he appears as the author of everything that was bad in the bill under discussion, and was responsible for all the objectionable features of it. Mr. Roche concluded by stating that in his opinion the bill was a good one if the seventh section were stricken out.

Mr. Blumenthal said, with reference to this bill, so much has been said that it may be proper to give a history of it from its inception. Senate bill No. 405, introduced by Senator Tiemann, is in itself a most proper and innocent bill, and intended to correct the very thing which possibly the charter may have omitted. This bill goes to the subcommittee of this House without the knowledge in any way, shape, or form, of Senator Tiemann. Certain gentlemen, I don't know whether of this House, or whether only in the person of Mr. Strahan, appeared before that committee and substituted an entirely new bill for it, differing in its provisions and in its intent from the original. When it returned here, my attention was called to it; it was recommitted to the Committee on Cities, and a report asked from that committee. I refused to accede to that request, not because I thought there was anything wrong in the bill, but because I would not give my sanction to reporting a bill of which I knew nothing. The report was made with, as I understood, an express promise that the bill should not come up on that day. I immediately procured a copy of the bill and gave it to Mr. Crary, that he might carefully examine it. Before he had time to do so, or to take any action, the bill came up and was passed against his protest. I think I can see the connection of the lawyer who is pressing this bill with the suits pending against the City by the distinguished gentleman who laid the elegant stone pavement in South Fifth-avenue. This bill was intended to form a stone ring second to none ever formed in that City. I don't think the House desires that such a ring should be formed, possibly with the connivance of certain departments of the City Government, in the interests of one party or one company. I think I have been explicit enough to indicate where the influences in favor of such a ring come from. Another objection to the bill which must present itself to every member is that it gives the head of one department power to certify to the cost and completion of a great public work, and thereupon the Controller shall issue bonds and pay for it. It does seem to me that the bill has opened up a little revelation to members of this House. We are called upon to slip through bills that will give into the hands of certain heads of departments the expenditure of millions of dollars without any question of responsibility to the City. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail, and that the bill will receive close scrutiny from the House. Mr. Blumenthal closed his remarks by denying that Strahan had been identified with the reform movement, or that he had belonged to any reform organization. He had acted for himself throughout.

In explanation of his vote on the reconsideration, Mr. Husted said that, so far as he understood the bill, it was a just and necessary one. The seventh section, of which so much had been said, was not drawn by Mr. Strahan, but by the Controller or his present counsel. He (Mr. Husted) had gone over the bill carefully with Mr. Strahan, and he believed it to be unobjectionable. He had acted on that conviction in supporting it. He had heard the argument before the Senate Committee, and saw no reason to modify the opinions he entertained. That committee were favorably disposed to the bill, and unless he heard more valid objections to it than any yet advanced, he should continue to entertain the same sentiments in regard to it that the committee did. He believed that when the bill was thoroughly examined, it would be found to be entirely right and just.

The motion to reconsider was then carried, and the bill was referred back to the Committee on Cities for amendment.

THE NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

It will be remembered that the newspaper claimants not only had several bills in the House, but had others in the Senate. One of these was before the Committee on Cities, and this morning it was reported from that committee to the Senate. It is no exaggeration to characterize it as extraordinary. It seems the original bill was dropped by the committee, and the Crary bill, now in general orders in the House, and to which little objection can be made, was substituted, but with such amendments as make it almost as offensive as the bill which the claimants themselves brought up to Albany—which the Assembly Judiciary Committee unanimously rejected. In order that these amendments may be fully understood, a copy of the bill is appended, with the amendments inserted in italics, except that to the second section, which is inclosed in brackets:

SECTION 1. The proprietor or proprietors of any newspaper in the City of New-York, mentioned in section two of chapter nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, or their legal representatives, feeling aggrieved by any final decisions heretofore made of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, provided by said first-mentioned act, in respect to any bill or claim for publishing or advertising, authorized by said section to be allowed and paid by the Controller of said City, may appeal from such decision to the Commissioners hereinafter provided for. Notice of such appeal shall be served upon the Controller of the City of New York within thirty days after the appointment of the Commissioners hereinafter provided for, which notice shall state the grounds upon which the said appeal is founded. The Controller shall thereupon, within twenty days after service of the notice of appeal, make a return to the said Commissioners of the testimony, vouchers, reports, papers, proceedings, and decision, or of the reasons of the board for such decision, and file the same with the said Commissioners, *or one of them*. The said Commissioners shall thereupon proceed in a summary way to hear the said appeal, and shall by *a majority vote* of said Commissioners give judgment according to the justice and equity of the claim, without regard to technical errors or defects. Nor shall the said Commissioners decline to allow any such claims because of any defective or insufficient authority directing the performance of the work for which such claim was presented. Provided that the said work was directed to be performed by some officer, *board or committee* of the said City or County Government, and the ordering thereof was within the reasonable exercise of the powers of such Government. And provided the party performing the work did it in good faith, and had reasonable cause to believe, and did believe, that such work had been actually authorized to be done by some proper authority. But said Commissioners shall not audit or allow any claim at a greater rate than the regular prices charged by said claimants *for such or similar work*, or by the contract under which any such work was performed. Nor shall they audit and allow any claim which has been paid, or otherwise legally satisfied or discharged. In such hearing the Commissioners may receive such evidence as they may think proper, and may hear the statements of the parties themselves, and of their witnesses; such statements to be under oath, which any of said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer.

SEC. 2. If, upon such appeal, the said Commissioners shall find that any sum is due to the party appealing, the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, within twenty days after service of notice upon him of the decision of said Commissioners. [And in case there shall be such moneys, the said Controller shall and he is hereby authorized and required, within the said twenty days after receiving the said notice, to issue revenue bonds of the said City and County of New-York in such form and manner as he may prescribe to an amount sufficient to pay the whole sums that the said Commissioners or the Board of Audit and Apportionment may so find to be due to by said party, parties, or their legal representatives as herein provided, and the salaries of said Commissioners, together with the expenses incidental to the examination and determination of said claims; said revenue bonds shall bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable in the discretion of the said Controller within three years from the date of the said bonds, respectively, and which bonds shall not be issued at less than par value. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates, real and personal, by law subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, an amount sufficient in said years aforesaid to pay the interest and to pay and redeem the total amount authorized to be raised by said Controller as herein specified and provided.]

SEC. 3. The proprietor or proprietors of any newspaper in said City, (or his legal representatives,) whose claim for work actually done prior to the first day of May, *eighteen hundred and seventy-three*, for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council, and notices and reports of its committees, and for advertisements of the several departments and offices of said City and County Government, and the official canvasses by order of the Board of Canvassers, has not yet been audited, may within thirty days from the passage of this act, apply to the said Board of Apportionment and Audit (which is hereby continued for the purposes of this act) to have his claim audited and allowed by said board, in the same manner as *herein* provided. And any such proprietor, or his legal representatives, feeling aggrieved by the decision of said board, may, within ten days after such decision, appeal therefrom to the commissioners hereinafter provided for, which appeal shall be brought on and heard and decided, and the decision thereon enforced, in the same manner as provided in the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 4. The decision of said Board of Apportionment and Audit, if not appealed from within the time aforesaid, and the decision of said commissioners upon any appeal under the provisions of this act, *when accepted by the claimant*, shall be final and conclusive between the said parties, upon any claim included in such adjudication, and the parties having such claims shall be forever barred from having or maintaining any action or proceeding against the said City and County, for or on account of the same.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the State shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint three commissioners to hear and determine the appeals authorized by this act, and each of said commissioners shall receive for his services, in hearing and determining the said appeals, the sum of $3,000, which sum is hereby authorized and directed to be paid to each of said commissioners on the final determination of all appeals taken under this act by the said Controller, out of any moneys in his hands not otherwise appropriated. The said commissioners may issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses on any hearing before them, *and may compel the production of any papers before them by writ of attachment to be issued against the person or persons having custody thereof, by any judge of any court of record in said City and County, at the request of any one of said commissioners or claimant*, and may make such rules in respect to the proceedings before them, not inconsistent with this act, as they may deem necessary or proper. They may employ a clerk and such other assistants as they may deem necessary, and pay them such reasonable compensation as they may determine to be proper; and the said Controller is hereby authorized and directed to pay such compensation, upon the order of said Commissioners, out of any moneys in his hands not otherwise appropriated, *or upon the proceeds of revenue bonds issued as aforesaid*.

SEC. 6. Any vacancy occuring in said Commission shall be filled by the Governor of this State, within five days after he shall have received notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 7. The Supervisors of the counties of New-York are hereby authorized and required to furnish suitable rooms for the meetings of said Commissioners.

SEC. 8. *All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.*

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

The first important amendment, it will be observed, substitutes a *majority vote* of the Board of Commissioners for a *concurrent vote*, as the Crary bill had it. Another says that the board shall not audit or allow any claim at a greater rate "than the regular prices charged by said claimants for such or similar work," or by the contract under which such work was performed. The "regular prices" for City work of the majority of these claimants were such as none but Tammany officials would ever dream of paying. The Crary bill said no greater rate than that "*fixed by law* or by the contract," &c. The amendment of the third section brings every newspaper claim against the City down to the *current month*, under the operation of this bill. The original bill had it "January, 1872." Yet another amendment says the claims shall not be audited, as the Crary bill says, according to chapter 9 of the laws of 1872; but in the manner provided in this act. The next involves a direct contradiction to the principal reasons given for passing a bill in regard to these claims at all. The claimants have repeatedly represented that the action of the last Board of Audit was unsatisfactory and unjust, and now another act was wanted which should constitute a board of final appeal from the decisions of the other board, and forever settle all the matters in dispute. But the amendment to the fourth section says the decisions of the board to be constituted by the act shall only be binding "when accepted by the claimant." This is equivalent to saying that the judgment of a court shall not be binding till it has been accepted by the litigating parties, and leaves the whole question of these claims as open as ever.

THE USURY BILL.

The third reading of the Usury bill has been postponed till Wednesday morning. It came up for final passage this morning, when Mr. Alberger moved its postponement. The friends and opponents of the bill were apparently desirous to stave off a vote to-day, for both seemed to distrust their strength; but, by giving fair notice of the time when it should come up, all parties could collect their forces and fight the matter out fairly. This feeling secured the necessary two-thirds vote, and the bill was sent over.

ADJOURNMENT.

The scene of last Friday night, when the House was left without a quorum, and for two hours was involved in turmoil and recrimination, had a powerful effect when the question of adjournment came up to-day. Mr. Jacobs placed it before the House by stating that the committee to draft resolutions relating to the late Chief-Justice Chase would report with them a motion to adjourn, and to test the sense of the House on the question, he moved at once that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening. After considerable trouble, some members being very anxious to explain why they went away last week, the motion to adjourn was carried—66 to 31. The Senate, after a long and rather undignified wrangle, agreed to hold a session to-night and to-morrow.

ENTRY OF JUDGMENTS.

Senator James Wood, of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill introduced by Mr. Winslow on the 24th of April amended as follows:

SECTION 1. No judgments shall be had or entered against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, except upon a verdict of a jury, or in causes not triable by a jury, issues of law, by a decision and order of the Courts. The provisions of section 5, chap. 583, of the laws of 1871, forbidding the payment of any judgments against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, unless an affirmation has been made by the same, is hereby repealed; but no judgment shall be enforced by execution. All judgments against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be paid by the Controller. If he refuses to pay any judgment so obtained, payment thereof may be enforced by mandamus. It shall be the duty of the Board of Assessment and Apportionment and Board of Supervisors to make provision for the payment of all judgments that may be obtained against said corporation.

LOSS OF THE POLARIS.

Particulars of the Disaster—Death of Capt. Hall—Full List of the Survivors.

BAY ROBERTS, via ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 9, 1873.

The steamer Walrus arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. Johns, this morning, bringing news that the steamer Tigress had come into Roberts Bay, eighteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. The following are the names of the rescued:

H. C. Tyson, assistant navigator.
Frederick Meyer, meteorologist.
John Heron, steward.
W. C. Kruger, seaman.
Fred. Jamka, seaman.
Wm. Nindemann, seaman.
Fred. Anting, seaman.
Gustavs T. Linguist, seaman.
Peter Johnston, seaman.
William Jackson, cook.
Esquimeaux Joe, interpreter.
Hannah and child, Esquimeaux.
Hans Christian, of Cane's expedition.
Hans Christian's wife and four children, the youngest only eight months old.

This party, which had been landed from the Polaris, were driven from her by a gale, which burst her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 35.

When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island.

She had no more boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New-York. Two were lost in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson's party, one was burnt as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the Tigress.

The Polaris was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of a crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions.

Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats to effect an escape.

On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81° 38', longitude 71° 44', Capt. Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave.

He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the altitude of 82 16. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of the future rewards, and stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

In September, 1871, the Polaris entered Winter quarters, and left Aug. 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy, and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Capt. Tyson and party were driven from her.

The sledge party crossed Kane's Polar Sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north.

The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear as they could get it.

When met by the Tigress, they showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during the nine days that they have been on board they have improved vastly, and are now in fair health.

The party is in charge of the United States Consul, and will arrive in St. Johns on Monday next.

THE LAVA BEDS.

Successful Sortie by Modocs—Mules and Horses Stolen, Wagons Burned, and Three Soldiers Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following dispatch was received from the Lava Bed to-night:

LAVA BEDS, May 7, via YREKA, May 9.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day, on a train returning to the camp, on what is known as the "Island," whether the quartermaster and other stores had been removed from the former department at the southeast corner of Tule Lake, capturing eleven mules and three horses. They burned three wagons, and three of the escort were wounded, namely: Private Burgwell, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; Private Evans, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, and Private Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry.

Gen. Davis Studying the Topography of the Beds.

LAVA BEDS, May 8—8 A. M.—Several large fires are burning in Captain Jack's camp, within plain sight of this place. This is evidently by way of braggadocio, with a view to making it known that they are rejoicing over temporary victory. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and the officers who accompanied him here from San Francisco, propose leaving to-day, under the escort of Lieut. Miller and a detachment of his Troop F, First Cavalry.

Capt. S. Y Decker, Engineer of the corps, and the artist who accompanies him, Mr. Maybridge, have, since their arrival, been actively engaged taking views and sketches of the topography of the Lava Beds. Mr. Maybridge has taken in all fifty remarkable views. The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the lava beds, on April 15, 16, and 17, were forwarded yesterday by O. L. Applegate to the Yainox Reservation.

LAVA BEDS, May 8.—Batteries C, G and M, and a detachment of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, are now near the stronghold, and ordered to report to these headquarters. Capt. Hasbrouck's Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, will remain at the depot, south-east corner of Tule Lake, and the infantry will occupy positions in the vicinity of the stronghold. All the wounded who are convalescent will be removed to-day, and placed en route for Fort Klamath, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Maldsen. Acting Assistant Surgeon Lemig is progressing very favorably under his wounds. Private Berham, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, died on the evening of the 6th inst. in the hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the 26th ult., while in command. The funeral took place yesterday. He was wounded in six places.

LAVA BEDS, May 8—4¼ P. M.—The day before yesterday, two squaws who live on Fairchilds' Ranch—One-Eyed Dixie and Artena Chokus—were sent out, through instructions from Gen. Davis, to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Capt. Thomas, report on their strength, and ascertain, if possible, whether they had received any reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been eighteen hours without water, they saw no Modocs. It is thought that Capt. Jack had left for some other point where water could be obtained.

On the receipt of this information the Warm Spring Indians, under Donald McKay, were ordered out, with instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to, and discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications, and had gone to some other point not definable just now. On the observation of the fire signals orders were immediately issued for Hasbrouck's Light battery B, Fourth Artillery, and all the available cavalry on the other side of the Beds; also for the Warm Spring Indians to be ready to leave Mason's Camp early to-morrow morning for the purpose of scouring the lava beds, east and south-east of Tulle Lake, so that the Modocs may be found should they have secreted themselves. The troops were ordered to move and carry five days' rations. The above order necessarily countermanded that by which the cavalry and artillery were ordered to the camp, which has been referred to heretofore. The indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the Beds, but in what direction they have gone, or whether they are gone in single, small bands, or en masse. The Warm Spring Indians are reported to have found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three of our soldiers; also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity first mentioned.

A portion of the command go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and those who died with him on the field.

Bogus Charley and His Gun—Canby's Remains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—Wm. Fenning, who arrived at Yreka to-night, says he met Bogus Charley and squaw at Four Creek, thirty miles north-east of Yreka, yesterday. Fenning advised him to give up his gun, but Charley refused. He did not say where he was going to, but said he was tired fighting two months ago. He has been stopping at Fairchild's ranche since leaving the Lava Beds. Other persons make a similar report of seeing the warrior.

The remains of Gen. Canby started from Portland to-night, by steamer.

WASHINGTON.

Sudden Illness of Rear-Admiral Winslow—Return of the President—The Vacant Missions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Rear-Admiral Winslow, of Kearsarge fame, was suddenly taken sick this evening at the Ebbitt House, and at a late hour was suffering severely. He is under excellent care, but his disease has not yet been developed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, United States Navy, of Kearsarge fame, while about leaving the Ebbitt House after dinner to-day to take the train for the North, fell in a fit of apoplexy, which for some time promised to be very serious, but after rigorous medical treatment he is now somewhat better, being conscious, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Admiral Winslow had a similar attack while in California about a year ago, which partially paralyzed him.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to this city this evening, and went immediately to the Executive Mansion, where very soon after his arrival he was visited by several gentlemen, including Gen. Sherman, Secretary Richardson, Attorney-General Williams, Postmaster-General Creswell, Assistant Secretary of State Davis, and Secretary Robeson. The object of the visits was simply to pay their respects and welcome the President home. The President will resume the routine official business in the Executive office to-morrow, and much work of that character will be disposed of.

THE MISSIONS TO JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

There are various opinions expressed concerning the appointments to be made by the President to the diplomatic missions to Japan and Russia, the opinion prevailing among many that both appointments will be made before the President leaves the city on his trip to Connecticut. There is, however, nothing official as yet regarding the appointments.

KILLED BY A BURGLAR.

A coroner's inquest was held to-day on the body of John A. Tucker, who died from the effects of a blow on the head by a stone, thrown by a negro burglar on the night of the 21st inst., while he was in pursuit of the negro. The verdict was that he came to his death about the hour of 4 o'clock, by reason of wounds of the head inflicted by one Samuel Mason, alias Samuel Rainey, with a stone, on the 1st of May, 1873; and the jury further say that Bowie Williams was an accessory. The guilty parties are in custody.

POSTAGE TO BELGIUM.

An additional postal convention between the United States and Belgium was signed to-day by the Postmaster-General and the Belgian Minister, in this city. It will take effect July 1, reducing the single rate of letter postage in closed mails via England from ten to eight cents, and establishing a six cent rate for letters sent by direct steamers. A line is now running between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and another will be established from New York soon, by either of which the single rate to Belgium will be six cents from and after July 1.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM CIGARS.

A comparative statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau showing the receipts from cigars in several leading tobacco districts for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June, 1872 and 1873, shows an increase of from 8 to 131 per cent. In the First District of New-York the increase was 31 per cent.; in the Tenth, 37; in the Twelfth, 22; in the Twenty-third, 25; in the Thirtieth, 20, and in the Twenty-second, 31 per cent. In the First District of Pennsylvania it was 12; in the Second District, 29; in the Sixth District, 8; in the Ninth District, 18; in the Fifteenth, 26 per cent. In the First California District the increase was 10 per cent. In the Third Maryland District (Baltimore) it was 14. In the First Ohio District it was 27; in the Tenth District, 56; in the Seventeenth it was 21, and in the Eighteenth District, 16 per cent.

The Transportation Question.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the farmers of the West, in which he says that the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina use every year 50,000,000 bushels more of grain than they produce; that they must look to the Western farmers to supply this deficiency; and that any attempt to raise corn for themselves would be at the expense of their cotton crops, and would cause them a loss of at least $50,000,000 a year. Since so much of the grain crop of the West must move southward, he argues that all of it had better take the same direction. He thinks Western farmers will never find the solution of the transportation question in the chartering of more railroads by Congress, and that water transportation will alone suffice; and he believes that they will consult their own interests in favoring the Georgia Canal scheme, to connect the lakes with the Atlantic at Savannah, through the Ohio, Tennessee, and Ocmulgee Rivers.

A Warning to the Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Society, held at their office, No. 13 Broadway, on the 7th May, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, Since the public Press, as well as private individuals, have failed to obtain any reliable information regarding the object and tendency of the so-called "United German-American Association," and since its so-called President, Dr. S. Ehrenberg, and Treasurer M. Mandl, of the said society, are known to be notorious swindlers and adventurers, the directors of the German Society deem it their duty to warn all citizens from giving any countenance whatever to these men, nor to assist them with money, or by personal participation in their affairs.

THE LOUISIANA REBELS.

Impressions Prevailing in Washington on the Outrage—The Cabinet—Kellogg's Requisition to be Filled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.—The intelligence received here to-day from New-Orleans is not important, but reveals in a measure the fact that a great deal of the opposition to Gov. Kellogg is mere bravado, which a little summary work by the United States troops or regular militia will soon put down. There is good reason to believe that the forged dispatch from Gen. Sherman to Gov. Kellogg originated in this city, and was sent to private parties as an alleged copy of what had been forwarded to Gov. Kellogg by Gen. Sherman.

The President and family, with Gen. Babcock, returned this evening at 5 o'clock. There will be a special Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and Gov. Kellogg's requisition for troops, under the Constitution, will be considered and undoubtedly granted. The President is looking exceedingly well, and the relaxation of his Western trip has greatly benefited him.

Marshal Packard to Arrest the Rebel De Blanche.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Attorney-General has received the following dispatch from Marshal Packard:

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney-General, Washington:

I received warrants for the arrest of De Blanche and ten other leaders of the insurrectionary organization at St. Martinsville. The accused being in arms, and with a strong force, I deemed it best to at once execute the process to prevent the further effusion of blood, and therefore made a requisition upon Gen. Emory for a military posse of forty men and two officers, which were promptly furnished. Chief Deputy Marshal De Klyne left with the posse, arriving at Brashear City yesterday noon by rail. The regular line of boats of the Price, Hine and Tupper Company, carrying the United States mails to St. Martinsville, were withdrawn before the arrival of Deputy Marshal De Klyne, and laid up at Franklin, and the proprietors refused him the use of the boats. There is no other water transportation available there, but it may be supplied in a short time through Gen. Emory.

Gen. Badger, commanding the State militia, has been in St. Martins five days, whither he repaired to install the local officers. This parish was returned Republican by both the Lynch and Wharton Boards.

Skirmishing has been going on, and some are wounded on both sides.

The latest news is that Badger is holding the town and protecting the court in session. He does not intend to go out to attack De Blanck's force, which is encamped two miles out, and is 200 strong; and they in turn, it is believed, are not strong enough to safely attack Badger in the town. The arrival of the Deputy Marshal, with his posse, will end the contest. (Signed,)

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

Transportation Refused to United States Troops.

BRASHEAR, May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, being unable to procure transportation by water. There are no Metropolitans in town. Everything is quiet as far up as Centreville and Franklyn. Forty-three mounted Metropolitans, commanded by Michael Cooney, passed here at 9 o'clock this morning and were unmolested. There is nothing now to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinsville.

The Rebel De Blanc Disappears Mysteriously.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Picayune* from New-Iberia states that Col. De Blanc has abandoned his camp at Tournets and mysteriously disappeared. Gen. Badger has mounted all the men he could, and stationed detachments in different portions of the surrounding country. Forty-five mounted Metropolitans, via Franklin, are expected to night.

Movements of United States Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, under Capt. Bradford, left this evening for Brashear City, to join the troops there awaiting transportation to St. Martin. Gen. Smith will command the expedition.

THE LAMPLEY MURDERERS.

Desperate Attack by the Prisoners on the Chief Witness—A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 9.—During the closing argument of the State's Attorney in the Lampley murder case, this morning, one of the prisoners, Holiahan, drew from concealment about him a stocking, in which was a piece of coal and an iron staple, which be had secured in his cell, and, rushing forward and leaning over the railing, he dealt a blow upon the bald head of Marshal Frey, of the Baltimore Police, cutting his head severely, but not fracturing the skull. The wildest excitement prevailed in the court, as no less than seven revolvers were drawn upon the prisoner, and he was hit with one over the head, and also struck by one of the detectives. The prisoner was soon placed in a box and handcuffed, his hair disheveled, and himself all bloody. The trial soon concluded, and in about five minutes the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against both prisoners.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—On the night of Jan. 2 last, Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, an aged lady, was murdered in this city, and her house robbed of several hundred dollars, during the absence of her husband. Some time afterward, Joshua Nicholson, who married a granddaughter of Mrs. Lampley, and Thomas R. Whalen, alias Hallahan, were arrested, charged with the murder, and indicted. The case was removed to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel, and the trial commenced at Annapolis on Wednesday last. The evidence for the State and defense was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the trial, Deputy Marshal Frey and Chief Detective Crone, of this city, testified relative to the confession of the murder made by the prisoners. When the cell of Hallahan was entered, it was found that he had worked the irons off both legs. Subsequently he was brought into court with Nicholson, and the trial proceeding, the State Attorney making his closing argument, when Hallahan suddenly sprang from the prisoner's box, and rushing at Deputy Marshal Frey, struck him violently over the head with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson also sprang out of the prisoners' box and rushed toward Frey, when an indiscriminating mêlée ensued. The scene was fearfully exciting, such as is seldom witnessed in a court of justice. Detectives Poutier and Suaffen rushed to the rescue of Marshal Frey, to protect him from the murderous attack of Hollahan, and to secure the two criminals. Hollahan was struck on the head and badly cut, the blood streaming over his face. Marshal Frey, though nearly stunned, was able to assist in subduing the prisoners, both of whom were soon overpowered and handcuffed. After the excitement had subsided, the trial of the case was proceeded with and given to the jury at 1 o'clock, who soon returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Fourteen Buildings Burned in Monroe, La.

MONROE, La., May 9.—At 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Club-Room saloon, on Distard-street, and spread rapidly down and across the street, destroying fourteen buildings. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $35,000.

Cattle-Stealing on the Rio Grande—Raiders from Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 9.—Yesterday morning a party of about twenty men, armed with Winchester rifles, drove a large lot of stolen cattle across the Rio Grande into Mexico, fifteen miles below this city. While the animals were fording the river a farmer near by went to see what was going on, when one of the thieves leveled his gun at him and ordered him back to his home. A messenger was dispatched to Fort Brown, and a party of cavalry started in pursuit, reaching the crossing an hour after the last of the cattle had crossed into Mexico. The cavalry in this instance used every effort to overtake the thieves, without success.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The low barometer has advanced slowly into Michigan, with south-easterly to easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the lower lakes and in Canada and New-England. North-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle States; northerly to south-westerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy weather, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; north-westerly to westerly winds, increasing pressure, low temperature, cloudy and clearing weather in the Ohio Valley and north-westward to the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lake region the pressure will slowly increase during the day, with south-westerly to westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, and occasional local rain; for Canada and New-England lower barometer, south-westerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy and clearing weather, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer; for the upper lakes and the North-west, and thence southward to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, north-westerly winds, low temperature, clearing weather, with occasional local rain, and possibly hail. Reports are generally missing from the North-west, the upper lakes, and South-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 44°; 6 A. M., 46½°; 9 A. M. 48°; 12 M., 50°; 3 P. M. 51°; 6 P. M. 50°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 45½°; average temperature yesterday, 47¾°.

Attempt of a Dissipated German to Kill his Wife, Culminating in Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—At 6 P. M. to-day, a German molder, named Frank Heinse, aged forty-five years, attempted to murder his wife, and afterward shot himself. The woman was shot through the wrist, and he shot himself through the head behind the right temple. He died immediately. The cause of the assault was rum. He has done no work for five or six months, and his wife has supported him. To-night her patience was exhausted, and she scalded him with hot water, and he made the desperate assault which terminated fatally to himself.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Chief-Engineer David Smith, from the Tuscarora, is placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. Young, from the South Atlantic station, is placed on waiting orders.

The wife of George Markland, a job printer in Lowell, drowned herself yesterday morning.

Knight & Whidden's plaster-mill, in Portland, Me., was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $2,000; insured.

The Providence print-cloths market, yesterday, was steady, with moderate demand, and prices unchanged.

Eugene Manning was run over and killed by the cars in the Boston and Albany freight yard, at Springfield, yesterday.

H. R. Stratton, a carpenter in Binghamton, died in a fit at his home, yesterday morning. Intemperance was the cause.

Shaw & Taylor's tannery, in Woburn, Mass., was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000 on Thursday night; insured.

Patrick Halpine, a farmer, living near Binghamton, N. Y., dropped dead in the field while plowing, on Thursday. Disease of the heart was the cause.

One of the nickel counterfeiters brought to Little Rock, Ark., on Thursday, has turned State's evidence, implicating many persons in the southern part of that State.

B. B. Titcomb's barn, in Watertown, Mass., was burned, on Thursday night, by an incendiary, with six cows, one horse, hay, grain, and farming utensils; loss, $6,000.

Taylor Shonder, colored, who killed his wife about a year ago at Wheeling, West Va., was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death.

Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, has arrived at Savannah, Ga., and on the 19th inst. he will open the adjourned term of the United States Circuit Court, in Mobile.

H. B. M. steamer Challenger arrived at Halifax, from Bermuda, yesterday. She was dredging all the way, but nothing unusual transpired. H. B. M. steamer Sphinx is hourly expected from Bermuda.

The Centennial Commission, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, after a long discussion as to the advisability of going into executive session for the election of officers, adopted a motion to that effect.

The new revenue cutter Manhattan, recently constructed at Chester, Pennsylvania, on her trial trip in the Delaware Bay, made twelve knots an hour, and was found to be built in the most satisfactory manner. She will be stationed at New-York.

The Philadelphia Base-ball Club defeated the Washington Club to-day by the following score:

Philadelphia	0	7	2	1	3	3	0	0	0—16
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—4

N. E. Young, of the Washington Club, acted as umpire.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,869,740; specie deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,510,000; coin, $73,997,420, including $26,358,300 coin certificates; legal tenders outstanding, $357,105,393.

By an order of the War Department, issued to-day, all the paymasters in the Departments of California and Arizona are placed directly under the orders of the Division Commander, who, in his discretion, will have authority to cause an interchange of duties and stations in the respective departments.

Gen. James Shields, formerly a United States Senator from Illinois, and afterward from Minnesota, met with a severe accident Wednesday at St. Joseph, Mo. He was knocked down in the street by a runaway team, suffering a compound fracture of the thigh, which, at his time of life, may eventuate fatally. He is sixty-three years of age.

The American Medical Association—Final Adjournment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—The American Medical Association reassembled this morning, and completed the labors of the session. A resolution was adopted appointing D. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Iowa, a committee to report on the treatment of injuries from railway accidents.

Dr. J. A. Alexander, of Rockingham County, Virginia, was added to the list of delegates abroad.

Dr. Horner, of the United States Navy, introduced a resolution declaring that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that when prescribed medicinally, it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility. The resolution further declares that alcoholic liquors, as a beverage, are productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease; that it entails diseased appetites and is the cause of a large percentage of the pauperism in the cities and in the country. Referred to the Committee on the State of Medicine and Public Hygiene.

After the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, and a brief speech in acknowledgment by President Logan, the association adjourned *sine die*.

Fatal Railroad Accident near Waterbury, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—Two cars of a freight-train on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad were thrown from the track at Tolles Station, near Waterbury, this afternoon, and conductor George F. Bradley, of this city, and road-master A. M. Butts, of Waterbury, received injuries from which they died a short time after the accident. P. White, assistant road-master, was also badly hurt. Butts leaves a wife and two children.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conflicting Claims to Victory in the Recent Spanish Encounter—London Carlists—Arrest of Topete.

MADRID, May 9.—The Carlists claim a victory for their chief, Dorregaray, in Navarre, and assert that they took three commissioned officers, including a colonel, prisoners, and captured a piece of artillery. But these pretensions are discredited by the official dispatch of yesterday announcing the defeat and rout of Dorregaray, which is of later date than the Carlist dispatches.

Gen. Nouvilas goes to Navarre. In the meantime Señor Figueras will act as Minister of War.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived at Port Mahon on Wednesday. Her commander has asked permission of the military authorities to land and drill part of his crew at the arsenal.

Admiral Topete has been arrested. It is thought he will be released soon.

General Velarde, in a telegraphic dispatch to the Government, says: Many Carlists are surrendering. He also states he is making preparation to order a levy en masse to raise forces to assist his troops in crushing the insurrection.

The bands of Carlists commanded by Campo and Gomez have been totally defeated by the national forces. Many of the insurgents, including their leaders, were killed.

The misunderstanding between Gen. Velarde and Minister of War Nouvilas has been amicably adjusted.

BAYONNE, May 9.—It is said that traffic will soon be resumed on the Northern Railway in Spain, there being a tacit agreement between the Government and the Carlists to respect the neutrality of the railways and permit the running of trains, so long as they do not bear troops or material of war.

LONDON, May 9.—It is reported that the Spanish Minister to Great Britain has made a demand upon Earl Granville for the prosecution of the London Carlist Committee, which is soliciting funds to aid the cause of Don Carlos.

A dispatch from Lisbon says twenty-three Carlists took passage in a steam-ship which sailed from that port for Liverpool, to-day.

Excitement on the Vienna Bourse—The Exhibition—The Archduke Charles Disgusted.

VIENNA, May 9.—There was a wild panic on the Bourse to-day. It was caused by the failure of a leading firm, which threw a large amount of stock on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible. Speculators have petitioned the Government to order a suspension of transactions for several days and adopt measures to mitigate the crisis. During the height of the panic Rothschild and Schey were publicly insulted on the Bourse.

The number of visitors to the exhibition since the opening has been from 12,000 to 18,000 daily.

LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna, states that a serious difference has arisen between the Archduke Charles Louis, the Patron, and Baron Schwartz, the Superintendent of the Universal Exhibition, in consequence of the backwardness of the arrangements. The Emperor siding with the Baron, Archduke Charles has taken umbrage and left Vienna.

The Religious Corporations of Italy—Debate in the Chamber.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech in favor of the bill abolishing religious corporations. He said Italy was not compelled to preserve the obligations of *mortmain*, by which these bodies existed, but at the same time should leave the Generals of religious orders the means of keeping up their communications with the Catholic world. Italy, in abolishing the temporal power, had contributed to the progress of the century, but she must refrain from attacking the spiritual power.

Death of John Stuart Mill.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill is dead. Intelligence of his death at Avignon, France, reached here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Complaint in Canada Against the Plimsoll Shipping Bill.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The Minister of Marine stated in the House of Commons to-day that several clauses in Mr. Plimsoll's Shipping bill, now before the British Parliament, were very injurious to the Canadian merchant marine, and the Dominion Government intended to ask the Imperial Government for exemption from their operation. In the meantime the Dominion Government proposed to establish a Canadian Lloyds, and demand for it legislative treatment on the same footing as the English Lloyds.

The Beer Riots at Frankfort.

Of the beer riots at Frankfort, already noticed by the cable dispatches which have appeared in these columns, the correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date April 23:

"The beer riots at Frankfort are very serious. The brewers having slightly raised the price of beer, the mob availed themselves of a market day, when thousands of laborers from the neighborhood visited the town, to attack and demolish the principal beer-houses, taverns, and breweries. The police at first hesitated to interfere, but, upon some Socialists displaying a red flag, they thought it high time to assert the majesty of the law, and made an effort to withstand the rioters in the more exposed localities. They were beaten off by the mob, who, encouraged by success, received the military, now summoned to the spot, with a shower of bricks. When a few blank cartridges fired to warn off the rioters had proved ineffectual, the officers in command at last resorted to more stringent means, and, of course, easily succeeded in quelling the riot. The loss of life is very great. There are thirty-seven killed and about 120 wounded. With the exception of a few, where the rioters were received with scalding beer and steam before the military arrived, all the leading breweries of the town were invaded by the mob. No doubt there has been mismanagement on the part of the authorities, or the riot could never have assumed such vast proportions. The police, consisting chiefly of Frankforters, probably acted with the leniency usually displayed by South German authorities on such occasions, while the military, commanded, I dare say, by North German officers, or, at any rate, bound to adhere to the injunctions of the Prussian military code, as soon as they began operations gave the rioters a taste of the stricter discipline and sterner habits of the German North. It was the first riot at Frankfort since the late remodelling of all things in Germany."

Reported Restoration to Life.

The New-Orleans *Times* is responsible for the following statement:

The most curious instance of resuscitation recorded in our annals happened last Thursday on Prytania-street, near Terpsichore. A child of three years old died early in the morning, and was duly laid out for interment; a competent physician certified to the decease, and the friends of the family assembled to solemnize the funeral. Late in the afternoon, the body having been coffined, and the funeral carriages waiting at the door, a thunder-storm arose. It will be remembered that there were some unusually violent reverberations during the brief term of its prevalence. Simultaneously with one of the most deafening of these claps, the child recovered its animation and resumed all the functions of existence. It is now permanently recovered. There is no doubt of the facts in this case.

The Round Valley Indian Mill Reservation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, left here last night for California, as one of the Commissioners under the act of Congress passed last session, providing for the sale of surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in that State. The Commissioners are to fix new boundaries for the reservation and appraise the value of the settlers' improvements, and designate what lands to the north of the present reservation shall be reserved in lieu of the portion of the reservation which is to be sold to settlers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Breathing-Places for the People—Daily Excursions from the City—Where and How to Go.

Winter, with its numerous pleasures and annoyances, having at length—reluctantly, as it would seem, from its prolonged stay—bade us farewell, and the glorious season of flowers being about to unfold itself to our vision in all its varied beauty, it is but natural that the thought of how the coming season is to be spent should be uppermost in the minds of those who have been confined in crowded cities during a long term of indoor occupation. Among this class of persons the season of out-door enjoyment is looked forward to with the most intense delight, and a Summer judiciously spent will undoubtedly work marvels in expanding the mind and imparting vigor to the body.

Of course this question of how to spend the Summer is of comparatively little importance to persons of independent means, who are enabled to gratify the most extravagant or cultivated tastes, and who have probably settled months beforehand whether the season is to be spent in visiting the Vienna Exposition, "doing" Europe, and taking a run through Egypt and the Holy Land, or in exploring the varied attractions of the great American continent. It is merely a question of taste if, whether, when they pack up and shake the dust of the City from off their feet, not to return until the heated term is all over, they shall patronize Long Branch or Newport, or join the throng of fashionables who make Saratoga their Summer home. The annual hegira scatters them far and near through the country—some to feast on the majestic grandeur of Niagara, others to revel in the unrivaled scenery of Lake George, or the rustic charms of Lake Manopac. California and the Pacific slope, rich in natural wonders, and teeming with the choicest products of the earth, also merits the attention of the tourist, and is visited by largely-increasing numbers every year. This is undoubtedly a trip of surpassing interest and variety, and affords the excursionist an opportunity of beholding the beauty and magnitude of comparatively unknown tracts of country.

But there is another and far more numerous class of citizens who pine for a day in the fresh, bracing air, removed from the noise and din of the City, yet at the same time within easy reach of their homes. Being unable to afford either the time or money necessary to enable them to leave their business for any length of time, they are compelled to content themselves with an excursion on Sunday, or, perchance, an occasional day of recreation snatched from the busy week. In no city in the world are so many opportunities afforded of turning a day to the best possible advantage in the pursuit of recreation as in the City of New-York. Its natural and scenic advantages are unsurpassed, and the means of communication with all points of interest abundant.

The unrivaled scenery of the Hudson, the picturesque beauty of the Harlem and Shrewsbury Rivers, and the ever-varying attractions of Long Island seem to vie with the magnificent panoramic views visible from Staten Island, or the Highlands, and the innumerable enjoyments always to be had on the waters of the noble bay, in ministering to the particular fancies of each. The only difficulty is in selecting from so varied and attractive a collection. The lovers of fishing, rowing, or sailing can gratify their respective tastes on any short excursion, while those who prefer a day at the seaside, plunging amid the breakers, or a quiet picnic in some secluded spot, will find either within an hour's journey of their homes.

Excursions by water during the season naturally bear off the palm for popularity; and the preparations made this year for accommodating the large portion of the community who spend their holidays on the water bid fair to make the Summer an enjoyable one.

Such being the fact, this article is written for the purpose of enumerating the principal points of attraction for Summer excursions within easy reach of the City, information on this subject being of peculiar interest just at this season.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The many points of interest along the Hudson, and the beauty of the scenery throughout, gives it a pre-eminence among excursionists and tourists, and a run up to Albany well repays the trouble. The round trip, it is true, cannot be accomplished in a day, but the few additional hours necessary to enjoy one of the most delightful excursions of the season can be spared by nearly every one. Leaving the City at 8 in the morning in one of the magnificent day boats, D. Drew or C. Vibbard, and passing the Elysian Fields, Weehawken Bluff, and Bergen Heights on the one side, and Manhattanville and Carmansville on the other, Fort Washington, the scene of some of the most thrilling events in the history of the Revolutionary war, is reached. Next come the Palisades, stretching for miles in all their singularly wild beauty, standing like giant sentinels on the river's verge, and broken at intervals by gaps, revealing rare pictures of charming inland scenery. The noble river now begins to unfold its matchless attractions, and as the steamer progresses romantic villages and cities, almost hidden in rich foliage, each having its own particular historical legend, rapidly succeed each other, scarcely allowing the eye to rest on some charming view of land and water before a scene of still greater beauty engages the attention.

Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tappan Village, and Tarrytown—all of Revolutionary fame—Sleepy Hollow, Sing Sing, Croton Village, Stony Point, Caldwell's Landing, and the Buttermilk Falls are all left behind, and West Point, with its world-famed Military Academy, surrounded with beautiful grounds, comes in view. Cozzens', a popular fashionable resort, and a host of other delightful places, stud the banks of the river until the Catskills are reached, the attractions of which are too well known to need comment. And so the magnificent panorama continues to unfold itself until Albany is reached, each scene presenting some new feature, and the whole forming a picture of such wondrous beauty as can rarely be equaled. A select band accompanies each steamer, and adds to the enjoyment of the excursion.

The trip by the night steamers Drew or Dean Richmond, which leave New-York at 6 P. M., is no less enjoyable as a Summer night's excursion, giving, as it does, a splendid opportunity of seeing the magnificent scenery of the Hudson by moonlight. The boats of both those lines leave Albany at the same hours as they leave New-York, calling at intermediate points along the way. The elegant steam-boats Sunnyside and Mary Powell, leave the City every week day evening for Troy, connecting with the different railroads. The romantic scenery of the Catskill Mountains being the great centre of attraction on the Hudson, for tourists, the special steamers New Champion and Andrew Harder leave for that landing every evening at 6 P. M., and are largely patronized.

The other evening boats which run on the Hudson are the Thomas Cornell and James W. Baldwin, leaving Pier No. 34 North River every evening at 4 o'clock for Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and other places. Steamers will also run in the evenings between the City and Haverstraw, calling at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, and Sing Sing.

Among the many short excursions on the Hudson, none are more availed of or more enjoyable than those to Fort Lee and Pleasant Valley, the trips to and from which points are made at short intervals. Those places are much frequented by New-Yorkers on Sundays, and are well adapted for picnic parties. Handsome steam-boats are arranged to run to Newburg during the season, making the round trip in good time. Those excursions were very popular last Summer.

THE HARLEM RIVER.

Next to the Hudson in point of beauty and facility for enjoyment comes the Harlem River, the trip along which by either of the lines of steamers running from the lower portion of the City to Harlem Bridge is exceedingly pleasant. This is a favorite excursion, the boats making first-class time, and the route being an interesting one, covering, as it does, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, Randall's Island, Hell Gate, and Astoria. On arriving at Harlem Bridge, two diminutive steamers convey passengers to High Bridge, a most agreeable spot for spending a quiet day under the wide-spreading trees. The principal object of attraction is the lofty Croton Aqueduct, from which the place takes its name. It is much frequented by the more respectable classes for picnics, fishing and boating excursions, the river being dotted with row-boats, which can be hired at cheap rates. The hotels are nicely kept and picturesquely situated. High Bridge can also be reached by rail from the Forty-second-street depot, or by a coach ride. A little below High Bridge, on the Harlem River, is situated the celebrated Jumel estate, from which can be obtained a magnificent view of the Harlem River, Long Island, and the Sound.

THE SHREWSBURY RIVER.

The excursion through the Narrows, down the Bay, past the Neversink Highlands, and up the charming Shrewsbury River is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. It is comparatively little known in consequence of the difficulty of communication; but the fact of its being to some extent unfrequented, forms its chief attraction with those who seek quiet and seclusion. The only means of communication at present is by the snug little steamer "Sea Bird," which leaves the foot of Franklin-street every day at hours to suit the tide, the water at the entrance to the river being very shallow. The steamer calls at the Long Branch landing, at Red Hook, the Highlands, and other pleasant places along the river, the last landing being Red Bank, a delightful little town, with good hotels.

The towns along the Shrewsbury River are admirably adapted for picnics, and fishing, boating, and still-water bathing can be had in abundance. The country in this locality is laid out in fruit and vegetable gardens, interspersed with pleasant walks and drives. Long Branch can be reached from any of the landings along the river by a coach-drive, over good roads, obtainable at moderate rates. A trip to this charming retreat will be found to be most enjoyable. A railroad is being built to connect with Jersey City, and when this much-needed accommodation is supplied, mansions and marine villas will spring up like magic on the river banks, difficulty of access deterring those in search of Summer residences from availing themselves, up to the present, of the natural advantages of the locality.

LONG ISLAND.

It would take too much space to enumerate the many places of interest and recreation pleasantly located along the Long Island Sound and coast. It literally swarms with pretty sea-side towns and villages, which are resorted to every year by thousands of the citizens of New-York. The sail up the Sound to Glen Cove, calling at the intermediate landings, cannot be surpassed, the scenery being delightful, and the accommodation all that could be desired. Glen Cove is largely patronized during the season, especially when camp-meetings are being held. The steamers Arrowsmith and Seawanhaka leave New-York every morning, returning from Glen Cove in the evening.

Flushing, at the entrance of Long Island Sound, is pleasantly situated on the Bay of Flushing, and is beautifully laid out with pleasant villas and mansions. Like all the other Long Island towns, it does a large trade in the growth and sale of flowers. It is easily reached by steam-cars from Hunter's Point, and by steamer, which leaves Pier No. 22, East River every morning, returning at night. The trip by steam is very pleasant. Passing the different correctional institutions on the East River islands, leaving Astoria and Hell Gate behind, and continuing up the Sound past Throgg's Point, until Flushing Bay is reached, the scenery is varied, and the incidents along the route enlivening.

The picturesque village of Astoria, at which the Harlem boats land, is well worth a visit. In addition to other excursionists, it is visited by large numbers who go to inspect the operations in connection with the blasting of Hell Gate.

Bay Side, situated within half an hour's coach-drive of Flushing, is beautifully situated, and a favorite resort for excursion parties. The Bay Side clam-bakes are celebrated.

Jamaica, Hempstead, and Montauk are all pleasant little towns, well adapted for quiet picnic parties, or a short stay in the country. They can be reached by the Long Island Railroad from Hunter's Point at almost all hours of the day.

Sag Harbor, Greenpoint, and Orient, are all flourishing sea-side resorts, where excellent bathing, fishing, and sailing can be had in abundance. The scenery in this locality is exquisite, and the accommodation good. They can be reached by the Long Island Railroad any day, and by steamer from Pier No. 26 East River, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Unquestionably the great attraction for New-Yorkers on Long Island during the heated term, is the splendid sea-bathing afforded, and among the many watering-places along the coast, Far Rockaway takes precedence. The beach, extending as it does for miles and miles, is probably the finest in the world for sea-bathing. The large sand bar known as Hog Island, thrown up by the action of the sea within the last few years, and upon which the shore-end of the new Atlantic cable has just been laid, acts as a breakwater, and in the creek so formed still-water bathing can be enjoyed. The surf bathing is magnificent, the breakers tumbling in with great force from the Atlantic, and the water possessing all the invigorating qualities so much desired by those who adopt sea-bathing as a restorative to health. Yachts and sail-boats of all kinds can be had at moderate rates, and good sailing enjoyed. Excursions to Fire Island and out to sea, alternately with sociable clam-bakes and fishing parties, are among the daily recreations of the habitués of this healthy resort.

Rockaway is to the middle classes what Long Branch is to the fashionables, and is consequently crowded during the season. The hotels and cottages are numerous and well kept, and the rate of board moderate. Previous to last season trains did not run on Sundays to Rockaway; but last Summer the running of Sunday trains commenced, and has been productive of much annoyance to visitors, from the fact that many of the roughs of the City, who previously confined their visits to Coney Island, now find a richer field for their operations in Rockaway. Consequently, Rockaway on Sunday, under the present arrangements, is not the quiet, respectable watering-place it was two seasons ago. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, present indications show that this will be the most successful season the hotel-keepers of Rockaway have ever experienced. It is a favorite resort with picnic parties, the run down from Williamsburg to the beach being accomplished in an hour. Excursion-trains are run during the season, and ordinary trains almost every hour, by the Long Island and South-side Railroads, with both of which it is connected. Steamers sail for Rockaway Beach, within about four miles of Far Rockaway, from Pier No. 35 North River, every morning, returning in the evening.

CONEY ISLAND.

So much has been written of Coney Island, and its location is so well known, that it is unnecessary to comment at any length upon it. Everybody knows, or is supposed to know, that it is the great sea-side resort of the working classes of the City. Its easy access and the low rates of conveyance bring it within the reach of almost all, and consequently it is patronized by thousands who love a good surf bath, but cannot afford to pay too high a price for it. Latterly the island has been almost entirely taken possession of on Sundays by the ruffians and desperadoes of New-York City, operating in concert with thieves and three-card-monte gamblers. Consequently, complaints of robberies and assaults have been of frequent occurrency. This has had the effect of driving almost all respectable people to seek some other resort, and the roughs have had things pretty much their own way. It should be borne in mind, however, that Coney Island on week days, when the roughs are absent, is a splendid spot for a day's good bathing and amusement. The Coney Island steamers are largely patronized, the sail down the bay and back being one of the most enjoyable excursions from the City. Steam-cars from Green-Wood land passengers at Coney Island in a very short time, and horse-cars run along the Coney Island road, both routes being equally pleasant.

STATEN ISLAND.

The great resort of those classes who do not indulge in sea-bathing, but can enjoy an invigorating breeze and a splendid outlook on the Atlantic, is Staten Island. Shady parks and well-kept hotels and Summer gardens can be found in abundance, and are largely visited by those in search of good air and charming scenery. The ferry-boats, running every hour from the Battery to the three landings facing the bay, as well as those running from Pier No. 19 North River to the north shore, are always crowded with excursionists to the island on Sundays and holidays. The Staten Island Railroad connects with the South Shore ferry-boats, carrying passengers to several places of interest on the island. Perth Amboy, a neat and picturesque watering-place, is a favorite resort for the lovers of fishing, who are there afforded ample opportunity for gratifying their tastes. It is only a short trip by railroad, and is worth a visit. Sailors' Snug Harbor and Elm Park are favorite resorts on the island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to those already enumerated, pleasant excursions can be made every day by steamer to Newark, Keyport, the Fishing Banks, Raritan Beach, Iona Island, Dudley's Grove, Oriental Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Excelsior Park, Alderney Park, City Island, and a host of other favorite resorts of pleasure-seekers.

With a well-filled lunch-basket a family can secure a very pleasant holiday at comparatively little cost. The fares seldom rise above a dollar, and more frequently fall to half that sum. Start early and come home early is the best rule, for then you avoid the crowds, and find better accommodation. For five or six dollars, a man seeking rest and recreation for himself and those dependent upon him, can have a pleasant trip, and bring home his wife and little ones refreshed in body and mind, their health improved, and himself in a better frame, physically and mentally, to face the daily working cares of this life. Half a dozen such trips during the Summer are really better than a long sojourn in the country.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Report of the Investigating Committee—What Controller Schroeder Says.

The special committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council to investigate the management of the East River Bridge finished their report yesterday, and will present it to the Common Council on Monday. The committee were appointed in January last, and have since taken the testimony of a number of witnesses, among the latter being engineer Roebling, and Messrs. Stranahan and Kingsley, besides several of the contractors for the work. Senator Murphy was also summoned, but on the day of his appearance a quorum was not present. The testimony of these witnesses was in general vindication of the economy of the management. Mr. Roebling's statement, that Mr. Kingsley had endeavored to get a contract for masonry work at $42 per yard, when the work was worth only half that amount, being the most damaging allegation, although Mr. Kingsley, in his testimony before the committee, explained that this was only an informal estimate. The report of the committee is a general exoneration of the managers of the enterprise, and the committee express themselves as being satisfied from the evidence that the contracts of the company for granite, iron-work, and lumber have been made with the strictest economy and care. As to the payment of $125,000 to Mr. Kingsley for his services, both in the design and in the commencement of the execution of the enterprise, the committee do not express any very decided opinion, and evidently regard that part of the subject as hinging on the value of Mr. Kingsley's services before the actual commencement of the work. The report will probably do much to clear away the cloud which seems to hang over the enterprise. It is signed by Aldermen Ropes, Rodman, and McGroarty. The other member of the committee, Alderman Wylie, submitted a brief minority report, wherein he takes the ground that the testimony has shown some of the acts of the management to have been speculative in character.

The bill, or amendment to the charter, which authorized a reduction of the private subscription to $250,000, as published in full in THE TIMES of April 30, is now before the Legislature, and much danger to the enterprise will, it is thought, be averted by its passage. Controller Schroeder, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said:

"That amendment is more important than many people imagine. Very little more than half the private stock of $500,000 had been subscribed; some of the New-York stockholders lost interest in the enterprise, and their shares were transferred. The money invested bears no interest, and we found it impossible to get individuals to place their money to lie without interest until the bridge was finished. By the terms of our charter, no more money could be got from the cities until $500,000 worth of stock had been taken by private individuals. Therefore, when the money now on hand was expended we should have been obliged to take up sufficient stock to make the total $500,000, and the directors felt that they had already as much as they cared to carry. Under these circumstances, it was best, of course, to get the required amount of stock reduced to a sum that could be met, and the amendment was the only way of doing it. This also will have the effect of making the bridge more of a public work."

Arrest of the Consul-General of Uruguay.

Edwin C. B. Garsia, Consul-General to this country from the Republic of Uruguay, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Tierney, on a civil action at the suit of Nathaniel McKay, to recover the amount of certain promissory notes of defendant, amounting to about $12,000. The application for the capias was made to Judge Blatchford by Mr. William Blaikie, counsel for plaintiff. The origin of the suit, as appears by the papers, is as follows: Some four years ago, the South American Steam-ship Company, of Buenos Ayres, purchased from Messrs. McKay & Alders, ship-builders, of Boston, the steamer Yi for $158,000, of which a balance of $11,000 remained unpaid. The Captain of the Yi made an arrangement by which that amount was to remain in the hands of Garsia, in trust for McKay & Alders. Garsia failed to make payment as arranged, and by various excuses postponed the day of settlement. McKay & Alders drew two bills on Garsia for the amount, which he accepted, but allowed them to be protested. Three renewal bills were then drawn, covering the amount and interest, which were again accepted and dishonored. The drawers then indorsed the drafts to Nathaniel McKay, the plaintiff, who now sues for recovery of the amount. Judge Blatchford fixed the bail at $12,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff learned that Garsia had disposed of his seat in the Stock Exchange for $8,000.

A Mystery of the River—Suicide of a Married Lady.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was picked up out of the North River at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. It seemed evident to the police officers who investigated the case that foul play had been used toward the dead man. On the skull were five deep wounds, apparently inflicted with a blunt instrument, such as a slung-shot. There was an extensive fracture over the left parietal bone, and bruises were noticeable on the face. The hands were tied together with a pair of suspenders, which had become partially loosened from the left wrist. The expression of the face was horrible, realizing exactly in appearance the death of a man in direst agony. The body was dressed in a black overcoat, with fur collar, black undercoat, pantaloons, and vest. He was of middle stature, and had dark hair and gray whiskers. Coroner Herrman will investigate the case. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, of No. 114 Norfolk-street, while temporarily insane yesterday evening, cut her throat from ear to ear. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

Mary Mulhearn, a servant, yes[illegible]day fell through the skylight of No. 37 C[illegible]-place to the hall below, and was instantly killed.

The Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the amount paid into the City Treasury yesterday as follows:

From taxes and arrears of water-rent and interest	$8,540 89
From assessment on street-openings and improvements and interest	7,110 12
From water-rents	5,577 20
From arrears of taxes and assessments, Croton rent and interest	3,825 58
From market-fees and rents, interest, &c.	2,212 50
From City Marshal, license-fees and fines	117 50
Total	$22,383 79

LUMBER IN THE WEST.

Where it Comes from and How it is Manufactured—Chicago as a Lumber Market.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

The bridgemen along the Chicago River and its two branches are kept busy nowadays by the increasing number of the incoming and outgoing vessels. Lake Michigan, outside of what is complimentarily termed "the harbor," is plenteously dotted with white sails and somber-colored smoke-stacks; the Straits of Mackinac are at last free enough from ice to be declared open, and lake navigation is fairly inaugurated for the season. Last year the profits of vessel-owners were unusually large; this year they promise to be larger still. Large grain fleets have been leaving daily for the lower lakes, thus leaving dockage for the lumber vessels, which are replenishing the stock of five miles of lumber yards that line the banks of the river which sends its branches like arteries through the main body of the city.

Chicago is the most extensive lumber market in the world. The pine regions which are made tributary to it by the lakes seem simply inexhaustible. There is scarcely a river or stream which flows into Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Huron that does not give communication with vast districts of excellent forest timber. The central and northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, the Canada coast for 300 miles inland at least, and half of Minnesota, hold their wooded treasures in readiness for the ax. It is difficult to conjecture how long the supply will last, but this generation need not feel any apprehension of its failing, nor the next, nor the next. There are probably 100,000 square miles of timber land, of which the lakes mentioned above are the natural outlet. What the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Androscoggin Rivers are to the East, the Muskegon, Grand, Manistee, Saginaw, Menominee, Fox, and others, are to the West. Nor must the Upper Mississippi be forgotten. The lumber interests of Minneapolis, St. Anthony, and other towns in Minnesota are very great, and the amount of both manufactured goods and rafts of logs which are floated down the river to southern points is immense. Chicago, however, remains, and will remain, the great lumber centre, as well as the grain centre, of the West. The facilities for collecting and distributing are unsurpassed. The vessels which are employed to move the grain crop East are frequently unable to find sufficient freight for their return trip. They, therefore, make contracts at low rates to transport lumber to Chicago. Thus it is that much which naturally might find another market is brought to this point. Thus it is that instead of going to Toledo, much of the Saginaw lumber, which, by the way, is the best in the country, comes here.

There are three classes of lumber dealers, namely: Those who own large tracts of land, cut their own timber, saw their logs in their own mills, and frequently transport the product in their own vessels to their own yards; those who receive consignments from mill owners and sell on commission; and those who buy on the docks after arrival, and sell in their yards. The scene at the Lumber Exchange, which is on the south bank of the Chicago River, at the point where the two branches meet, is a lively one nowadays. The newly-arrived vessels lie four or five deep at the docks for a considerable distance awaiting purchasers for their cargoes. When a cargo is purchased, the facilities for internal navigation in the city are such that it can be delivered from the boat at any yard desired, and consequently the expense which results from cartage in most other cities avoided. This advantage, however, involves an almost constant turning of bridges, to the delay and dissatisfaction of long lines of vehicle-drivers and impatient pedestrians. At these turned bridges on the principal streets, scenes similar to a jam on Broadway are frequently reproduced, and the New-Yorkers in a Broadway omnibus need not have laughed so at a Chicagoan when he remarked to them that Broadway reminded him of Chicago. In view of the inconveniences experienced at the bridges, it has been proposed to close the river to navigation, and force boats to find their dockage in the outside harbor, which is in process of construction. There is little danger of this being done, however. Neither the grain nor lumber men would submit to it. Tunnels have been relied on to solve the difficulty, but they have not met with the popularity they deserve, and many prefer to wait for the bridges to close to using them. Twelve hundred million feet of lumber entered Chicago River last season. This amount falls far short of representing the amount of business done by Chicago men or the capital invested. The number of extensive mills outside, and the immense amount of pine lands owned by men living in the city, render it almost impossible to even arrive at a correct conjecture of the extent of the lumber interest. A walk of five or six miles through lumber-yards in the city gives some idea of the extent of the home traffic alone. To judge of the outside business, a trip to such places as Grand Rapids, Muskegon, or the pine lands themselves is necessary.

The process by which the pine-tree is rendered useful to mankind commences, as may have been suspected, by the cutting down of it. This work is done altogether in the Winter time, and furnishes employment to thousands of men who would otherwise be out of work. The hands employed in the saw-mills during the Summer, on the freezing up of the streams, and stopping of the mills, feel ready to go into the woods to add to their income. Many sailors when navigation closes are also glad to find a field for labor, and not a small percentage of farm laborers, rather than remain idle all Winter, convert themselves into lumbermen. These men, in squads of various sizes, organize themselves into a camp, lay in a goodly store of bacon, beans, potatoes, molasses, coffee, &c., and under proper leadership prepare to spend the Winter in the woods. The rude buildings which shelter them in camp rarely rise to the dignity of houses, and the food is coarse and without variety; but labor is the best anodyne and hunger the best sauce, and the lumberman is generally contented with his lot. He comes back to civilization in the Spring strong and healthy. He may have had a few fingers or toes frozen, but rarely encounters sickness. That he feels pretty well satisfied with his fare was evidenced in the earliest days of the war. A regiment was raised in the lumber districts and forwarded to the front. On its way thither it was entertained at Chicago with that liberality which characterized the conduct of our people toward the volunteers in the first burst of patriotic enthusiasm. Goodly fare was set before them in profusion, but it was learned afterward that they went away very much dissatisfied at the ill-treament they had received in not being furnished with bacon and molasses.

They are generally fine and stawart men physically; and morally there are a great many worse classes in the world than the lumbermen, though they have never been distinguished for piety. These men fell the trees, prepare the logs, haul them over the snow to the neighboring stream, so that on the breaking up of the ice they can float down to the mills below. It sometimes happens that there is not sufficient water in the streams to carry the logs off, and they may have to wait till the following Spring for the next freshet. The technical phrase for this condition of affairs is "hung up." The why and wherefore of this term is not fully comprehended by your correspondent. The logs of each particular district are branded before being trusted to the waters, and at the mouths of the rivers or other convenient points they are caught in booms and distributed to the owners with an accuracy marvelous to the novice. The lumbermen come down from their Winter camp in the Spring and return to their Summer avocations in the saw-mills, on the farm, or on the lakes.

After the logs pass through the mills and become lumber proper, they are sorted in their changed condition, and shipped to market. In some localities there are extensive manufactories of wooden-ware; and the manufactured article instead of the raw material is exported. Grand Rapids, Mich., which has probably the finest water-power in the West, is the most important of these points.

Before lumber can be manufactured into anything of value, it must, of course, be seasoned. This involves the keeping of a large stock on hand, and the loss of the interest on the money it represents; or, in other words, if there could be any hurrying up of the seasoning process, lumber could be delivered to the manufacturer just that much cheaper proportionately.

A good many heads have bothered themselves in devising plans for this purpose, and the best one so far invented was evolved from the brain of an old Methodist minister from Indiana by the name of Sumner. His process is called "kiln drying." It has been adopted by seven large establishments in Chicago, and bids fair to come into general use. It consists of a long, tightly-constructed building of wood or brick, with a number of car-tracks, laid parallel to each other, running through it. At the ends of these tracks are tightly closing doors. The unseasoned lumber is placed on small cars, holding about 3,000 feet each, and run into the kiln. The car progresses through the kiln gradually and emerges at the other end, with its lumber cured, in five days. The kiln is heated at one end by a series of steam-pipes to a temperature of 176 degrees; this moderates gradually until, at the other end, it is reduced to about ninety degrees. The hot air, by means of tall chimneys, circulates through the kiln at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. In the establishment which your correspondent had the pleasure of inspecting a few days ago, there were ten cars in the kiln, and 30,000 feet of lumber. The cost of thus curing is seventy-five cents per thousand, and the process is regarded by many as being fully equal to six months of air-seasoning. In establishments which have steam-mills the cost of heating is nothing at all, the exhaust-steam from the engine being fully sufficient. If experience justify the promises of this invention of Mr. Sumner, he has certainly secured a fortune.

That so bulky an article as lumber, even when dressed, should be transported to great distances, and compete with supplies nearer at hand, seems strange; yet from the Chicago planing-mills it finds its way over the Allegheny Mountains and to the western banks of the Missouri River. I have been permitted to look over an order-book of a prominent firm here, and in it I found numerous orders from various points in New-Jersey, a number from points on the Hudson, several from Massachusetts, and many from points as far West as Omaha. In these cases we find Chicago lumber competing with Eastern lumber in its own territory, and with Western lumber when the Mississippi can float down its rafts from Minnesota, and have the advantage of much less transportation.

People who have never traveled through the North-west have little idea of the extent to which lumber is used in this region. The houses are mostly built of wood; the sidewalks in most of the cities and towns are in a great measure made of wood, even in metropolitan Chicago. Nicolson pavement is relied on for the middle of the streets altogether. The home consumption, therefore, is exceedingly large. In the above I have confined myself to the product of pine lands. In the forests of Indiana, close by, and in large districts in Michigan, there is a plentiful supply also of what is called "hard wood"—such as walnut, maple, ash, &c. There is enough of it to fully supplement the pine supply, and it forms no insignificant branch of the lumber trade; but of that I shall not speak now. A. W. W.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Peter F. Tighe, a member of the "Swamp Gang," convicted on Wednesday of assaulting William McBride, the leader of the rival gang, with intent to do him bodily harm, was brought up for sentence, and sent to State Prison for four years.

Emma P. Thompson, the forewoman in the employ of Wilson & Greig, indicted for the larceny of a cashmere cloak, and who admitted having stolen property to the amount of $1,000, which was found in her possession, plead guilty on Wednesday to an attempt, and was yesterday sentenced to two years in State Prison.

John Haines, a notorious street car thief, convicted in April of stealing a gold watch valued at $200, the property of Gustav Levy, on a Fourth-avenue car, was sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Abram Berrick and George M. Reese, indicted on five charges of forgery and grand larceny, and who pleaded guilty last term—Berrick to forgery and Reese to grand larceny—were sentenced to two years each in State Prison.

John Ines, who pleaded guilty to the attempted larceny of $50 worth of gold, the property of Henry Wilson, No. 862 Grand-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

On motion of Assistant District-Attorney Russell, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Bridget Kane and Patrick O'Shea, charged with abduction.

Four of the unlicensed sailors' boarding-house keepers, against whom indictments have been found, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Edward J. Sparenburg, pawnbroker, of No. 390 Broome-street, was placed on trial, charged with receiving a quantity of laces and gimps, the property of Calhoun, Robinson & Co., No. 410 Broadway, knowing them to be stolen. It appeared from the evidence that George Henrickson, a salesman in the employ of Calhoun, Robinson & Co., was detected in the act of stealing some property, and acknowledged that he had stolen about $500 worth of goods since January, which he had sold to Sparenburg. Hendrickson, Mr. Inslee, a member of the firm, and a detective then went to the store of Sparenburg, where $120 worth of the stolen property was found. The prisoner, in his own defense, testified that he took the goods in pawn in the ordinary course of business, and produced his books showing the proper entries. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged.

The Cotton Exchange—A New Ocean Cable Company.

A special meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held, yesterday forenoon, to take some action regarding the proposed laying of an ocean cable in opposition to the present lines, and to adopt some means of aiding the enterprise. A large number of the members of the Exchange were present, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is not only extremely important, but absolutely necessary to the interests of the commercial world that there should be a cable company to compete with the present monopoly; and,

Whereas, It is believed the present time affords a favorable opportunity for the successful inauguration of such an enterprise; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to confer with such other exchanges as are disposed to act in the matter, consider and recommend to an adjourned meeting such action as will, in their opinion, best promote and promptly carry out the objects of this meeting.

The company will be known as the "Direct United States Cable Company." The cable is now in process of construction, and will be ready to be laid by the 1st of May, 1874. It will extend from the west coast of Ireland to some point in New-Hampshire. The capital of the company is fixed at $1,350,000. The committee was instructed to act in sympathy with the company on this side, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Barnum's Importations.

Messrs. Charles Reiche & Brother, of Chatham-street, received yesterday a very fine specimen of a Sumatra tapir, the animal having been imported expressly for Mr. Barnum's show at a cost of $11,000. The tapir is known in Sumatra as the Kuda-Ayer, a Malayan word signifying river-horse. It is an extremely shy animal, being fond of deep river bottoms, where it walks, and conceals itself in canebrakes. The animal now in the possession of Mr. Barnum stands five feet high and weighs 1,500 pounds, being a full-grown male, in excellent health. This is the first specimen ever brought to America, and will be sent to Boston to-day, where Barnum's Show is about to open. Messrs. Reiche will also send to Mr. Barnum a pair of crowned pigeons from Java, and they are certainly a most remarkable curiosity, being very large in body and of handsome and striking plumage of lavender color. They cost $500.

Strange Marriage in Prison.

Three years ago, Conrad Denker, a young German, residing in Ellguth, near Breslau, was betrothed in accordance with German custom, to Maté Hammerskamps, a young German lady, then twenty-two years of age. Denker came to this country, and obtained employment as book-keeper in a sugar refinery in Seventy-fifth-street. He was arrested three months ago on a charge of grand larceny, and has since been confined in the Tombs awaiting trial. He wrote to his relatives in Germany, notifying them of his misfortune, and the news reached his betrothed. She at once set sail for New-York, and arrived here on Wednesday. Yesterday she called on Warden Johnson at the Tombs, and was accorded an interview with Denker. Denker and she agreed to be married, and Rev. Mr. Shaffer, of the Five Points Mission-house, was sent for. Warden Johnson acted as best man, and Hon. Charles H. Housemon, who was visiting the prison at the time, gave away the bride. Mrs. Denker will return to Germany in a week.

Chamber of Commerce—Resolutions on the Death of Mr. R. Warren Weston.

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, after resolutions were passed expressing regret at the death of Chief-Justice Chase, Mr. Dodge said that he thought it fitting, in view of the decease of one of their members and their late Vice-President, Mr. R. Warren Weston, that some action should be taken in respect to his memory.

Mr. Opdyke concurred in the remarks of Mr. Dodge, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce has heard with sincere sorrow of the death of its former Vice-President, R. Warren Weston.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Weston the mercantile community has lost a most estimable and valuable friend, the Chamber of Commerce an active, efficient, and faithful member, and the City of New-York one of the chief supporters of its commercial greatness.

Resolved, That as a merchant, Mr. Weston was distinguished for his probity, his intelligence, his unostentatious liberality, and as the worthy successor of the firm of Goodhue & Co.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our lamented friend our profound sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and that the Chamber of Commerce will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Chamber and published, and an authenticated copy be transmitted to the family of Mr. Weston.

After adopting the above resolutions the Chamber adjourned.

Dismissal of a Policeman for Intoxication.

Patrolman Richard Doncourt, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was charged before Commissioner Barr yesterday morning with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. It appears that on the night of the 6th inst., Doncourt was on post on Avenue B, and was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty. During the night he met Roundsmen Grace and Magan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at the corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, and assaulted Grace, striking him on the head with his club. Magan went to the assistance of his comrade, and was also assaulted by Doncourt. The latter became so violent that it required the united efforts of three policemen to take him to the station-house. He was locked up for the night, and was arraigned before Justice Scott, at the Essex Market Police Court, the next day, and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault made against him. He was suspended from duty by Superintendent Kelso, and when the case was called for trial before Commissioner Barr yesterday, he failed to put in an appearance, and was subsequently dismissed the department.

Farewell Reception to Miss Emily Faithfull.

The managers of the White Star line gave a farewell reception to Miss Emily Faithfull on board the steam-ship Oceanic yesterday afternoon. About 100 ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation.

Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. O. F. Frothingham, Mr. Francis D. Moulton, and others. In reply Miss Faithfull made a few remarks, expressing her pleasure in meeting so many warm-hearted friends in America, and stating that she would always cherish the remembrance of her seven months' visit to this country.

A gentleman then handed Miss Faithfull a gold watch made by the women employes of the National Elgin Watch Company, of Illinois, and presented by them to her, in appreciation of her good work. Miss Faithfull returned her sincere thanks for the beautiful present, and said she was sorry that she could not thank the donors in person.

The company then broke up, and previous to departure several ladies and gentlemen tendered their adieus to Miss Faithfull, wished her a prosperous voyage, and many expressed a hope of again seeing her at this side of the Atlantic. Miss Faithfull will leave to-day in the Oceanic, for Liverpool.

The Alarming Increase of Insanity.

The number of the insane in New-Jersey has become so great that the authorities there are in much trouble to effectually care for them. The asylum at Trenton is crowded to excess, and the county asylums are rapidly filling up. At the meeting of the Essex County authorities on Thursday, the physician of the county asylum reported that they had ninety-eight patients at Trenton and seventy-two in the Newark Asylum, this number increasing at the rate of about five per month, and threatening in a short time to over-crowd that building. The State authorities are also pushing forward the work on the new asylum at Morristown, where 250 men are at work in building, excavating, and quarrying, and it is hoped to have one wing completed so as to be ready for use in June, 1874. The building, when completed, will measure 1,244 feet in a direct line, from the extreme of one wing to the other, and the length of the walls front and rear, is about one and one-fifth miles. This building, when ready, it is hoped will furnish all the needed accommodation, although the county asylums will then be abandoned; and if the insane increase as fast as the returns from Essex indicate, it will be nearly or quite full in a very short time.

Robbery on a Fourth-Avenue Car.

Mr. Morris Werner, who keeps a dry-goods store at Myamus, Conn., called at the Police Central Office, yesterday, and reported that he had been robbed of $1,120 in greenbacks, while riding in a Fourth-avenue car. Werner stated to Capt. Irving that he left his home yesterday morning for the purpose of coming to this City to pay a number of bills and to purchase some goods, carrying the money in a pocket-book in one of the pockets of his pantaloons. He arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock, and then stepped into a Fourth-avenue car to ride down-town. The car was well filled, but he did not notice any person in particular crowding against him. He rode down to Canal-street, and while walking along that street en route to the store of Watrous, Bovden & Co., with whom he did business, he suddenly noticed that the pocket of his pantaloons which had contained the pocket-book was torn down, and the pocket-book was missing. He at once repaired to Police Head-quarters and reported his loss. The case has been placed in the hands of Detective Bennett.

Funeral of James E. Hayes.

The funeral services over the remains of the late James E. Hayes, manager of the Olympic Theatre, were held yesterday afternoon at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The body, which was inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, was placed in front of the chancel, the steps of which, together with the coffin itself, being covered with flowers and floral ornaments of a very chaste character. The church was nearly filled with the friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who delivered an appropriate address on the suddenness of death, as exemplified in the case of the deceased. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Judge J. F. Daly, George L. Fox, George Heisler, Louis Duflocq, J. B. Wright, and Augustin Daly. The remains were last evening conveyed to Boston for interment in the family vault.

Collision on the North River.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred in the North River, off pier No. 41, between the Albany boat Dean Richmond and the Jersey City ferry-boat Darcy. It appears that the Dean Richmond was heading for her dock at pier No. 41, but owing to two canal-boats crossing her bow, was unable to make the pier, and headed down the river a short distance to allow the canal-boats to be moved out of the way. At this juncture the ferry-boat Darcy came out of the slip at the foot of Desbrosses-street, and as the Richmond was rounding to enter her dock, the two boats came in contact. The ferry-boat struck the Richmond in the stern, carrying away a portion of the ladies' cabin, and doing considerable damage. Three ladies, Miss Jane Webber, No. 315 West Twenty-third-street; Miss Sweeney, of Henry-street, and Mrs. Hogeboom, of Albany, who were in the wash-room attached to the ladies' cabin at the time, were slightly injured by the shock and the flying timbers. The ferry-boat had a portion of her ladies' cabin torn away. There were but few passengers on board at the time, and no person was injured. It is asserted that the collision was caused by unskillful steering on the part of the pilot of the ferry-boat, and it is reported that he was summarily dismissed immediately after the occurrence.

Cricket Notes.

The members of the Manhattan Cricket Club will assemble at 2 o'clock to-day, on the grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, for practice.

The opening day of the St. George's Cricket Club is fixed for Wednesday next, on their grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. The wickets will be pitched at 12 o'clock. A match will be played "Married vs. Single," after which a meeting of the club will be held for the transaction of business. The ground is now in good condition. The practice days will be Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

The Prospect Park Club met on Wednesday last, for practice, and they will in future meet on both Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GENERAL NOTES.

The number of students at the Yale Law School has recently largely increased.

Ex-Gov. W. W. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, refuses to run for Alderman of Providence.

Hon. Russell Errett denies that he is a candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Twice has Hon. R. B. Hayes declined the office of Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati.

The salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan have been increased to $4,000 each.

The female student at Colby University, Maine, took the second prize for excellence in declamation.

It takes nine yards of doeskin, single width, to make a suit of clothes for one citizen of Williamsport, Penn.

The writing-desk used by Edmund Burke has been presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* appears in a new outfit throughout. It is one of the best newspapers in the Keystone State.

Senator Hannibal Hamlin and Congressmen Frye and Hale, of Maine, have turned their back pay into the National Treasury, where it belongs.

The home for aged females, provided for by the will of the late Ichabod Washburn, in Worcester, Mass., is to begin active operations at once.

A Maine mother discovered her three-year-old boy striving to shave himself with his father's razor. She did not faint, but he, doubtless, wished she had.

It does not seem to have been noticed that the late Earl of Zetland was Grand Master of the Free Masons of England, till succeeded by Earl De Grey and Ripon.

One of the Boston papers is published on the site of Franklin's first printing office, and another is about to erect its publication office on the site of his birth-place.

"This is a private way—dangerous passing." Such is the warning which stares every one in the face who attempts to go to the quarters of the State Police in Boston.

Col. John M. Fleming, Tennessee's Superintendent of Public Instruction, has invited all the county superintendents to meet him for consultation in Nashville on the 22d inst.

A wild goose was shot in Pennsylvania a day or two ago, measuring fifty-three inches from tip to tip of wings and thirty-two inches in length, and weighing six pounds and a half.

Boston has seventeen public baths this year, and they will remain open from the 1st of June until the end of September. The cost last year was $40,465. Five of the houses are for girls and women.

President White has ordered the best boat Blakie can build for the students at Cornell University, upon their promising to discountenance betting and pool-selling in every form at the national regatta in Springfield in July.

The colony of Danes who recently went to Newberry County, South Carolina, to carry on the dairy business, became dissatisfied on finding the soil not well adapted to the raising of clover, and have left their farms, and gone to Illinois.

The family and friends of a St. Louis man were holding a wake over what was supposed to be his dead body, a few nights ago, when their operations were rudely interrupted by his walking in, full of life and vigor, and much excited over a telegram which he had in his hand announcing his death.

Many of the former scholars of Prof. Agassiz's school for young ladies have sent him a present of $4,050, and he has said he will appropriate it to a long-cherished scheme of his—the arrangement of a special collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, illustrating in a nutshell, as it were, all the relations existing among animals.

A little girl, nine years old, in Milwaukee, Wis., who had stolen nine sets of ear-rings from girls of about her own age, has been cut short in her downward career by the police. Her plan was to accost the girls in the street, inform them that their jewelry was falling, and then, pretending to adjust it, work out the rings and run off before the astonished owner could stop her.

An eccentric Pennsylvanian was buried last week, in accordance with the directions of his will, in the centre of a large field on his farm. There were no services held, and no clergyman present, as he had expressly enjoined. There is to be "a fence around the grave," but what kind of a fence is left to the discretion of the relatives. His wife, who died some years ago, is buried in the cemetery.

A new style of police court reporting has been originated in Boston, of which the following is a sample: If eleven dozen eggs worth thirty-four cents a dozen were divided equally among the drunkards in the Municipal Court this morning, each culprit would have had two; and to find the number of cases in the dock, you have only to extract the square root of 7,225, and add the number of eggs each prisoner had to the result.

Convicts in the Michigan State Prison are hereafter to be treated with distinguished consideration. The Legislature has voted to free them from the humiliation of wearing striped garments, and has also given them permission to correspond with their relatives and intimate friends. The State also devotes funds toward their education, and gives each one, when discharg[e]d $10 worth of clothing and $20 in cash, with such other money as he may have earned by overwork.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's birth-place in Salem, Mass., sold at auction for $2,375. The house is described as a weather-beaten structure, low, two stories, with a gambrel roof, and one monstrous chimney in the middle. The room in which Hawthorne was born is the north-east chamber, a small room with an open fire-place for a wood fire. The house is now occupied by two American families, but the neighborhood is not of the choicest, and will soon be given over to the foreign element.

The nephew of the late Thaddeus Stevens having failed to comply with the conditions of his will relative to abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks, the executors are about to apply the vendue of his estate, estimated variously from $50,000 to $100,000, to the founding of the Orphan Home in Lancaster, Penn., designed by him in case of such failure. The will provides that no preference shall be shown in respect of race, religion, or color in admission or treatment, and that all the inmates shall wear the same style of dress and eat at the same table.

A sage Piute has enlightened a Nevada newspaper writer as to his plan for disposing of the Modocs. He said that it was "no good" to fight them with guns, and that the way the Piutes would fix them would be to inform them that they wanted to have a big talk with them. Then when they came to have the talk all would be seated in a circle, each Piute with a Modoc at his left hand. Each Piute would manage to have a big stone within reach or in his pocket. The big talk would proceed until a signal was given, when each Piute would seize hold of the right wrist of his Modoc neighbor with his left hand, and then with his right would grasp his rock and smash in the Modoc's skull. "no gun, no knife," said he, "kill 'em all with rock."

A singular story comes from Kentucky. One morning last month a young girl was found by her parents in her bed, insensible from the effects of chloroform, tied hands and feet with the sheets, and wound up in the bed clothes. On the window was a piece of paper, on which was scrawled several mysterious intimations, including these: "I'me hired to do the job, and cum lots of miles, but yer looked like an angel and I carn't do it but some one will, for the villains have found out yer whereabouts and will kill yer for yer fortune what is left yer by a feller that yer befriended when he was on the cars sick, he died and left all he had to yer if yer was alive on the first of June, if yer was dead it was to go to two other fellers." The perpetrator ought to be caught, if only that he may be sent to school.

GEN. SHERMAN'S STORY.

The General of the Army on the March Through the Carolinas and the Burning of Columbia.

We print herewith Gen. Sherman's testimony before the Mixed Commission on American and British Claims. It is now published in full for the first time, and as a graphic and characteristic narrative of the march from Savannah through the Carolinas, it will be found of unequaled interest:

Mr. A. S. Worthington appeared on behalf of the United States; Messrs. George R. Walker, N. Dana Wells, and Edward Janin appeared on behalf of the claimants.

The said Wm. T. Sherman, having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, deposes and says:

My name is Wm. T. Sherman; my age is fifty-two years; my residence is Washington, D. C. I am a native of Ohio; my position is that of General of the United States Army.

While on my march through the South in 1864-5, I was a Major-General in the regular army. I am now "General of the Army of the United States."

Q.—Please state at what time your army arrived in front of Savannah, Ga.?

A.—Dec. 10, 1864.

Q.—How soon after your arrival in front of said city did your army occupy it?

A.—Thirteen days; until the 23d of December.

Q.—And you remained in possession of the city how many days?

A.—I remained in Savannah until near the 1st of February the following year—a little over a month.

Q.—Have you with you a file of your orders issued during the time you were there?

A.—I have.

Q.—Please refer to them by date and number?

A.—I can refer by date and numbers to my orders issued by me during that period.

Q.—Please refer to any orders that were issued while you were in Savannah relating to private property, and to the maintenance of good order?

A.—I find here (referring to a printed volume in his hand) one order dated 24th of December, 1864, referring to rules which were to govern the officers in regard to public and private property in the City of Savannah. It is No. 143, Special Field Order, and dated Dec. 24, 1864.

Here is a Special Field Order No. 148, dated Dec. 26. That relates to the same subject.

Special Field Order No. 165, dated Dec. 28, refers to the destruction of property necessary to extend the fortifications under the new line of fortifications of Savannah. In order to forward this line, I authorized the Captain of Engineers to destroy buildings of any character, and to remove any obstacles of any description that might interfere with the construction of the new line. I will state here, however, that that was the last time I did take in any buildings of any value; only a few shanties belonging to negroes and others in the suburbs.

Then we commenced a new series of orders on the 1st of January. In Special Field Order No. 11, dated 11th of January, 1865, the people were encouraged to return to their homes and mind their own affairs, and the Mayor and the members of the City Council were restored to the exercise of their legitimate functions.

Special Order No. 13, dated 15th of January, 1865, relates to the same subject.

Special Order No. 15 refers to the negroes and the occupation of the Islands.

These about close the principal, and probably the only, orders of a general character touching the behavior of the troops in the City of Savannah with reference to the citizens or civil population.

Q.—What kind of order and discipline was, in fact, maintained in Savannah while your army occupied it?

A.—Most excellent.

Q.—Did any particular acts of pillage come to your notice?

A.—No, Sir; none except the little pilfering which attends all armies, and cannot even be restrained in civil communities.

Q.—You left the City of Savannah about what time?

A.—Personally, I left Savannah toward the end of January, so as to begin the new movement from Pocotaligo, S. C.

Q.—Starting at the mouth of your army from Savannah to Goldsboro', N. C., what orders were in force concerning the preservation or destruction of property? Please refer to the orders by number and date.

A.—(Glancing at the printed volume before referred to.) The same troops which had crossed from Atlanta to Savannah continued their march from the direction of Savannah northward, passing through the State of South Carolina in its whole length, and were covered by the same orders and the same rules of discipline which had prevailed previously.

Q.—Please state whether in your march through South Carolina, you at any time authorized the destruction of private property.

A.—I did; corps commanders were at all times authorized to destroy private property where it inhibited any military uses, and to the commanders of all subordinates.

Q.—I will now repeat the question I asked you, and that is, whether at any time in your march through South Carolina, you authorized the destruction of private property; and, if so, in what instances, and for what purposes?

A.—I required the destruction of all railways, depots, foundries, and arsenals. I generally, in person, saw that they were so destroyed. I never gave an order for the destruction of a private dwelling, more especially if it were occupied by a family.

Q.—Did you authorize the destruction of cotton generally?

A.—I authorized the destruction of cotton wherever encountered, regarding it as one of the sinews of the power of the enemy in carrying on the war. It was a salable article, easily converted into money, which was notoriously used for purchase of arms in Europe. It was made the basis of one of the principal loans of the Southern Confederation.

Q.—During your march through South Carolina, how did your different corps communicate with each other at night?

A.—By signals and by couriers sent from one to the other. Generally by signals of rockets.

Q.—About what time in the evening was it customary to send up those rockets?

A.—As soon as the night was far enough advanced for rockets to be seen to advantage.

Q.—By Mr. Walker—When necessary?

A.—Always every night, to indicate the position of heads of columns.

Q.—Do you know whether or not rockets were sent up on the evening you arrived at Columbia, for that purpose?

A.—I did not see them, but I presume the order was obeyed, and from the head of every other column, some of which were twelve miles from there.

Q.—You have heretofore been examined generally with reference to the burning of Columbia, in the case of James J. Brown, No. 37. Do you re-affirm what was stated in that deposition?

A.—I testified in some case when in Egypt; I think it was in the month of February or March; I have not seen a record of that testimony since I gave it, but I take it for granted that what I swore to then was true; my memory of those events is very clear, and yet I always prefer to refer to dates and facts which are of record and in my possession.

Q.—State whether you authorized the destruction of any private property at Columbia, except such property as you have enumerated in your answer to the previous interrogatory?

A.—Yes, Sir; I authorized, on the contrary, I forbade the destruction of private property, libraries, colleges, and dwellings.

Q.—Please state where you were when the fire broke out?

A.—The fire was burning a day and a half or two days before we got into Columbia, but was local, confined to the big bridge across the river, the depot, known as the Charleston Depot, close by the bridge, and the railroad depot on the opposite side of the town, known as the Charlotte Depot, and cotton piled up along the various streets, and which was burning at least twelve hours before any soldier belonging to my army had gotten within the limits of the City of Columbia; on the night of our arrival, after we had been in quiet possession of the city for about twelve hours, fire originated near the central portion of it. It may have been after dark. I saw the light gleaming on the walls of the room in which I was, and sent one of my aid-de-camps down about a mile to see what was the matter, and he came back and told me that the drug-store diagonally opposite the old market-house was burning; that the wind was very strong, and that the fire was spreading; I inquired if he had seen the commanding officer of the brigade, which constituted the provost guard, and if he was doing his best to prevent an extension of the flames, and he told me that he had seen Gen. Charles R. Woods himself on the ground, and that the troops were doing seemingly all they could to check or limit the flames to that one block; that must have been about 7½ o'clock in the evening; we had entered the town about 11 o'clock that morning; the fire continued to increase, and a second time I sent one of my aids down. Becoming uneasy about it, and he returned, saying that the fire appeared to be beyond all control, and he had seen Gen. Logan and Gen. Howard there, whose troops occupied the city; Howard being in chief command, Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps, and Charles R. Woods in command of the troops immediately quartered in the city; the fire continued to rage until after midnight, when I went down myself to walk around the burning district; I saw the flames carried sometimes two ways by the force of the wind, and the fire spreading in every direction, and from natural causes; I assisted Mr. Simmons, who had married a Miss Wragg, of my acquaintance, to move his family and effects from the house threatened up to my own, which was the house of Blanton Duncan, their contractor for the manufacture of Confederate money; that family was removed, but the house, fortunately, did not burn; I was myself out until 4 o'clock in the morning, and I believe those troops worked as fatefully as any troops ever did.

I admit that I saw myself one or more drunken men, and ordered the arrest of one, to effect which, one of my aid-de-camps (Col. Dayton) had to shoot him with a pistol.

The fire was most fearful beyond all question; but I saw with my own eyes no fire originated, and I always supposed that it originated in that burning pile of cotton which I saw with my own eyes.

[Mr. Walker—I object to this statement of the witness, inasmuch as it is supposition.]

Witness—There is no supposition about it at all; I saw with my own eyes, about 11 o'clock that morning, as I rode in the City of Columbia, cotton piled along the main street, which, if prolonged, would run up against the State-house, every near the old market-house, and very near that drug-store where my aid-de-camp reported the fire had originated; the wind was very strong without a cloud in the sky, and it tossed and pitched the cotton about, lodging it in the trees and on the eaves of houses, all, or most of which were of wood, so that many of us were prompted to remark—I know I did, at least—that it presented the appearance of a snow-storm; prior to the great conflagration, immediately on reaching the central part of the city, myself and staff, Gen. Howard, the immediate commander of the troops, following us, riding at my side, started to examine the city.

Q.—By Mr. Walker—When was this?

A.—In the morning on entering the city; we rode down to the railroad depot, which I have described as the Charleston Depot, and found the depot burned and many piles of corn-meal and corn burning; we gave some direction to some of the soldiers who were there to pile aside the good, so as to save as much as possible, because we needed it; I continued my ride along the railway in the direction of some foundries, I suppose about 500 or 600 yards down the stream from the depot along the track, when some picket rode up to me and told me not to go too far, that the rebels were on the hill in sight and I might get a shot; turning back in the direction of the new State-house I noticed a soldier coming down the street drunk; I called Gen. Howard's attention to the fact, saying: "General, you had better look out or you will have hell to pay; you had better go and see about it in person."

Q.—By Mr. Walker—This was in the morning, too?

A.—Yes, Sir; and before the fire broke out; he (Gen. Howard) afterward reported to me that he had relieved the brigade of Stone—Stone's brigade being the first to enter Columbia, and constituting the provost guard—and had selected another brigade of the same division, and placed it as provost guard, under immediate direction of Gen. Charles R. Woods, an officer of the regular army, and an officer of as high character as any in this or in any other country; he is still living; to him was intrusted the safety and general good order of the City of Columbia during our occupation; he is now, I think, in Newark, Ohio, he is still an officer in the regular army—Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Infantry; I should suppose he could give as much personal testimony as any man living; Gen. John A. Logan commanded the corps to which Gen. Charles R. Woods' division belonged; the central part of the city, myself and staff, Gen. Howard, the immediate commander of the troops, following us, riding at my side, started to examine the city.

The examination in chief of the witness being concluded, Mr. Edward Janin proceeds to cross-examine regarding the statements made in relation to Savannah:

Q.—Your army, General, lived upon the country through which it passed, did it not?

A.—Partially; we had twenty days' rations when we left Atlanta, and we drove herds of beef cattle along; when we reached Savannah we had consumed a large portion of the contents of the wagons, and had taken a great deal from the country.

Q.—State whether your army did not generally, in its course, sweep away everything in the way of subsistence?

A.—We took whatever it was deemed necessary to take.

Q.—But was done by regular military authority?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your officers give receipts when subsistence was taken from the country in that way?

A.—No, Sir; they were forbidden to give receipts then.

Q.—After the army reached Savannah, how did it live then?

A.—Upon our own sources; we drew nothing from the City of Savannah, but on the contrary, we gave them a great deal.

Q.—Were any terms of capitulation granted to Savannah?

A.—None.

Q.—I understood you to say the discipline of the army was excellent?

A.—Excellent.

Q.—But still don't you suppose in many cases the troops broke open houses and took therefrom articles of clothing?

A.—Individuals may have done so, but whenever detected punishment was meted out.

Q.—While your army was in Savannah, I suppose, if you needed a building for hospital purposes you took it?

A.—Yes, Sir, but it would be taken regularly by the Quartermaster.

Q.—Was any compensation allowed in such instances?

A.—No, Sir; it was a captured city; after resistance by artillery, they are not entitled to compensation.

Q.—Your army, I suppose, took all the horses it came across?

A.—Yes, Sir; all the horses good for anything.

Q.—The discipline of your army being good, what was taken in that way for the subsistence of the army was taken by military authority?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not by marauders?

A.—I have no doubt some marauders did take horses, mules, and other property, but the horses and mules were taken away from them immediately, and appropriated to the public use.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you were not aware, when you were in the City of Beaufort, or say Orangeburg, before you reached Columbia, that the Fifteenth Corps were a corps distinguished for the marks they left upon the country through which they passed?

A.—I may have known it, and very likely I did; I know generally what was going on.

Q.—I asked you did you know it? I should like you to answer that question. When you reached the village of Orangeburg, before you arrived at Columbia, were you not aware that the Fifteenth Corps were remarkable for the unusual traces in which they left their mark upon the country through which they passed?

Witness—Explain what you mean by "mark?"

Counsel—Devastation.

A.—They killed every rebel within range of their guns, and left their dead bodies to mark the ground.

Q.—Devastation of property, I mean?

A.—As to devastation of property, no more than the rest of the troops; I think we supplied the hospital in Orangeburg, which was occupied by rebel soldiers wounded, and orphans and children who had been brought up from Charleston.

Q.—Did you burn any property in Orangeburg?

A.—Not a bit; they burned the property before we crossed the river; I was right opposite the river when we carried that bridge; I had been down to see Mower; passing down below the town, I passed along with Mower's column, and arrived just in time to see Giles Smith's brigade and Mower; I was one of the first to get over the town and the town was burning then; I was told by a citizen there that it was burned by some Jew.

Q.—I ask you if you ordered any property to be burned in Orangeburg?

A.—I do not believe I did, unless it was some cotton, and I don't remember that; but the town was on fire before I crossed and got into it.

Q.—You do not remember ordering the cotton of one J. W. Carmait to be burned?

A.—No Sir.

Q.—You do not remember an interview with Carmait, and his asking you to preserve the cotton, because it was British property?

A.—I do not.

Q.—You do not remember telling him that you could afford no more protection to British cotton than——

A.—Than that of our own deluded citizens; that was my usual answer.

Q.—Your usual answer was that you could afford no protection to cotton belonging to British subjects?

A.—To any subjects more than to our own deluded people.

Q.—Whatever cotton you might find, no matter whose it was, you believed it to be your duty to burn it?

A.—The rebels left very little cotton for us to burn; Wheeler, who commanded the rebel cavalry—retained before me—wrote to Gen. Howard a note, offering to abstain from the further burning of cotton if I would prevent the burning of houses; I wrote to him that I wanted him to burn all the cotton he could, because it would save us the trouble of doing it; we did not intend to have any cotton, and therefore would leave nothing of value behind us which could be converted into money to be used in aid of the rebellion.

[Mr. Walker objected to anything that Mr. Wheeler told Gen. Sherman.]

Witness—Wheeler did not tell me; he wrote a letter to Gen. Howard, who handed it to me.

Mr. Walker—Then let us see the letter.

Q.—I want this to be clearly understood, therefore I repeat the question: Did you not tell all subjects of whatever nation they belonged to, that you could not protect their cotton, and moreover it was your duty to burn it?

A.—I cannot recall having used that language.

Q.—Well, language to that effect?

A.—Nor do I recall the fact of any man having applied to me to protect his property by reason of being a foreign subject; but if any such did apply to me, I certainly would have told him plainly much as you have said; I would not undertake to protect his cotton, nor anybody else's cotton; I did not intend to stay there and protect it; I was going on.

Q.—If a colonel of one of your regiments, while foraging, met with a store-house containing cotton, would it, or would it not, have been his duty to burn it?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Without receiving specific orders to do so?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far above Columbia did you cross the Broad and Saluda Rivers?

A.—I should suppose about three miles.

Q.—You sent on an advance detachment, did you not?

A.—While laying a pontoon bridge across Broad River we passed over the brigade, known as Stone's Iowa Brigade, to cover the men while engaged in laying down the pontoon bridge.

Q.—These men under Col. Stone first preceded the column?

A.—They remained on the opposite bank; deployed, of course, so as to prevent any of Wade Hampton's cavalry coming within rifle-shot of the place where the pontoon bridge was being laid. Just about 9 o'clock in the morning I was down waiting for that bridge to be finished, when I received a note in pencil from Col. Stone, saying that the Mayor had come out and surrendered the city. I told him to go right in. This was about 9 or 10 in the morning.

Q.—Col. Stone proceeded to the town?

A.—Yes, Sir. They were the first troops that entered the City of Columbia.

Q.—Did you offer any terms or promise any protection to the City of Columbia or its inhabitants?

A.—Never.

Q.—You did not promise that private property should be protected?

A.—Never.

Q.—Did Col. Stone?

A.—No, Sir. He had no authority.

Q.—And you didn't promise at any time that the citizens would be safe in the enjoyment of their private property?

A.—I made no promise. It is very probable I may have said there was no necessity for being frightened, that we were not going to burn anything except arsenals, machine-shops, and foundries; but it was not in the form of a promise. It is was said, it was a mere conversational remark, probably to the Mayor or some of the people who came to me very much alarmed, as they naturally would be at the fall of their city.

Q.—You, however, entered the City of Columbia with the main army about two hours later?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I would like for you to be particular. Please try and remember how long it was afterward?

A.—Stone's brigade could not have been in town more than an hour or an hour and a half before I came in. We came in very quickly. The pontoon bridge was nearly done when I got this message from Stone, and sent back and told him to go right into town.

Q.—Most of the testimony filed in this case states it to be about two hours later. Upon deliberation would not you think that about the time?

A.—It was a very short time. I think we were in there before noon, and the day was pretty well advanced before we got the bridge done, and Mower was to uncover the bridge just before its completion.

Q.—Wouldn't this be about correct if you were to say that the main army entered Columbia about 12 o'clock?

A.—Near 11. I suppose nearer 11 than 12 o'clock—somewhere between 11 and 12.

Q.—You were riding at the head of the column?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With Gen. Howard?

A.—Gen. Howard was by my side. He was commanding the right wing, and I was commanding in chief. Gen. Howard had his written orders made two days before as to what he was to do after we reached Columbia. Our staffs rode right behind us, and then came the head of the column, which I think was the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Charles R. Wood.

Q.—Gen. Howard, then, I understand you to say, had orders from you as to the disposition of troops?

A.—Yes, Sir; the left wing didn't come within twelve miles; that wing passed Broad River, at Alston, from twelve to fifteen miles above Columbia; the right wing was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; the Fifteenth Corps was to pass through Columbia, right on the outskirts of it; the Seventeenth Corps was not to go into Columbia at all, but to stretch itself across the Winnsboro road, ready to move on to Winnsboro; the leading division of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Woods, was to occupy Columbia, and the other two divisions to pass through and encamp just outside the town?

Q.—These were your orders?

A.—Yes, Sir; that division was to furnish the usual provost guard for the city.

Q.—The Seventeenth Corps, I understand you to say, were not to come into Columbia; they were to stretch across to the Winnsboro road, and the Fifteenth Corps was to enter Columbia?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you entered Columbia did you meet any of Stone's brigade there?

A.—Stone's brigade with their arms stacked, engaged in trying to put out that burning cotton which was piled in the main street not far from the market-house, the pile of cotton being at least 300 or 400 feet long, and from two to three bales high; they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, so as to enable the trains of the Fifteenth Corps, which would have to come right behind, to follow that road and to pass through; they were trying to make sufficient space around, so as to let them pass safely, especially the ammunition train, which it is a little dangerous to have pass near great fires; they were endeavoring to extinguish that fire; I found them in the act of so doing when I entered Columbia.

Q.—A great many of Stone's troops were disbanded, were they not, and scattered about?

A.—Pickets would be over the town, posted at intersections of such streets and in such places as Col. Stone thought proper for the maintenance of general good order in the town.

Q.—Were not a large number of them, at the time of your entry or shortly afterward, not under orders?

A.—They were scattered through the town, you know, like soldiers generally, when they have stacked arms; it is the custom to let a few men go off and get water or something of that kind, and they were probably out for such purposes.

Q.—Did you see any stores along Main-street being broken into?

A.—No, Sir, I did not; Main-street was crowded full of negroes, escaped prisoners, and officers of our army who had been imprisoned there, but who had succeeded in making their escape; there must have been 300 there; I met the Mayor, Dr. Goodwin, there, an old gentleman; was still mounted, and he came up to my horse and we had a conversation about one thing and another, and afterward, on a second meeting, he told me which house he had selected for my occupation, namely, the house of Blanton Duncan, on a street at right angles with this main street and removed from it, I should suppose about 1,000 yards.

Q.—I understand you to say that you saw no pillaging going on along Richardson or Main-street during the hours of daylight on the 17th?

A.—I did not?

Q.—Nor anywhere else in Columbia during the hours of daylight?

A.—No, Sir?

Q.—You were not apprised of it in any way?

A.—I was not.

Q.—You were not aware that almost every store along Main-street was broken into by men in Federal uniform?

A.—I was informed by the Mayor that Wade Hampton's cavalry had gone through the town and plundered them before we got there; The Mayor himself reported that to me.

Q.—I asked you if you are aware that these stores were plundered by men in Federal uniform subsequently?

A.—I do not know anything about the Federal uniform being used by the rebels.

Q.—I did not ask about the rebels; I asked a very simple question, and I want an answer?

A.—I heard nothing of the plundering of stores by our men during the day of our first occupation of the city of Columbia.

Q.—And know nothing of it?

A.—I know nothing of it personally or officially.

Q.—Do you know anything of it in any way whatsoever, individually, privately, or in any way?

A.—No, Sir; on the contrary, there was very good order in the city; I walked about the streets like everybody else that day, and saw nothing out of the way; good many people came to see me and claimed protection, and I told them to go back home and behave themselves; I came across some of my old friends in Columbia, and paid them visits.

Q.—I then understand you to say there was no plundering going on along Main-street when your main army passed through?

A.—If there was I saw it not.

Q.—You have stated to me that there was a general feeling through the army, pervading all ranks, to deal out wreak vengeance—to extirpate, if I may be permitted to use your own words, South Carolina?

A.—There was.

Q.—Was that feeling shared in by your superior officers?

A.—Not at all, unless it may be inferred from a paragraph in a letter of Gen. Halleck to me, which was published—published in the official documents—in which he said in case I took Charleston he hoped I would sow salt upon it, so that it would never resurrect; that is the only parsagraph I can recall in any letter of instructions or communication to me during the time I was in Savannah or before.

Q.—What was your reply?

A.—My reply was, that if we took Charleston I supposed there would be very little left of it when we got through with it, but I did not intimate that I was going to Charleston, because I had made up my mind what course to pursue before that time; still my letter is a public letter, and is of record; it has been printed, I suppose; I can find it if you desire it.

Counsel.—I am not particularly anxious to see the letter, if you can give me the substance of your reply.

Witness.—I refer to the testimony given by me before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which I extract many of my own letters.

I think I used the language in a letter to Gen. Halleck.

(Witness looking over a printed volume.)

I am now trying to see if I can find it. My language is;

"I will bear in mind your hint as to Charleston, and don't think salt will be necessary. When I move, the Fifteenth Corps will be on the right of the right wing, and their position will bring them naturally into Charleston first, and if you have watched the history of that corps, you will have remarked that they generally do their work up pretty well. The truth is, the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that seems in store for her. Many and many a person in Georgia asked me why we did not go to South Carolina, and when I answered that I was en route for that State, the invariable reply was, 'Well, if you will make those people feel the severity of war, we will pardon you for your desolation of Georgia.'

I look upon Columbia as quite as bad as Charleston, and I doubt if we shall spare the public buildings there, as we did at Milledgeville."

At Milledgeville we did not destroy anything except the arsenal. Let me in this connection refer to Gen. Halleck's letter.

Q.—What is that you are reading from?

A.—This is a volume of extracts from the report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, which I have had bound for my own immediate use.

(Witness read from letter of Gen. Halleck the following extract:)

"Orders have been issued for all officers and detachments having three months or more to serve to rejoin your army via Savannah. Those having less than three months to serve will be retained by Gen. Thomas. Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed; and if a little salt should be thrown upon its site, it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession."

Gen. Halleck's letter was not in the form of an order. It was among the letters—is was among the friendly letters which constantly passed between us.

Q.—It was an official dispatch, was it not?

A.—He signed it with his official title.

Q.—Printed, is it not?

A.—Printed by me.

Q.—Printed among the official dispatches by the committee appointed by Congress upon the conduct of the war?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were one of that committee, were you not, General?

A.—Nary time. They were after me; they did not have anything but Congressmen on their committee, of course.

Q.—Had nobody but Congressmen?

A.—Of course not. It was a Congressional committee; it was a joint committee upon the conduct of the war; I was a mere witness before them, and this is my testimony, (holding up a printed volume.)

Q.—These dispatches were furnished by you?

A.—Yes, Sir, by me, and a copy of them kept in the War Department here.

Q.—How long had this cotton been burning before you reached Columbia?

A.—I cannot tell, of course.

Q.—You say a day and a half?

A.—No, I do not; I say it was burning when we got there.

Q.—Before you reached the City of Columbia do not mean to arrived opposite—did you not say that the fire was burning a day and a half before you entered the city?

A.—No, Sir; I say the bridge had been burned, and the depot buildings, a day or a day and a half before we crossed.

Q.—Had house burned?

A.—Yes, Sir; had been burned down, and were smoldering; we could see it across the river, not further than from here (the office of the British and American Mixed Commission, near the Treasury Department) to the President's house.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that burning cotton flies in the air?

A.—Indeed it does.

Q.—About how many feet high in the air?

A.—As many as 600 feet; yes, I saw it fly, probably, from 400 or 500 yards—1,500 feet in distance.

Q.—I do not mean rolling along the ground?

A.—No, Sir; I mean up in the air, like a fireball.

Q.—How about height; does it rise above ten feet?

A.—Yes, Sir; 150 feet; whirling round.

Q.—Balls of that size?

A.—Probably 50 pounds, 40 or 50 pounds.

Q.—How many feet in the air?

A.—One hundred or 150 feet in the air.

Q.—I do not mean when they are flying in the air.

A.—I mean when they are picked up by the force of the wind and driven down again through to narrow streets, as you have seen straws and cotton, and carried along and then blown away off.

Q.—Was this a narrow street the cotton was blowing in?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was in an open street, was it not?

A.—No, Sir; it was in the main street; I suppose the main street must have been eighty feet wide.

Q.—Were there trees on each side?

A.—Yes, Sir; but they were stripped of their leaves; they were dry; it was in the Winter time, and the cotton was lodged all though the trees, hanging in clusters like snowflakes; there were some green trees; some of what we call the willow-oak that were green, but the most of the trees were dry, deciduous trees, with the leaves stripped off, were of a dry kind.

Q.—Columbia is a beautiful city, is it not?

A.—Yes, Sir, a very beautiful city.

Q.—There were fine avenues on each side of this cotton?

A.—No, Sir, hardly room to pass on each side; when we got in they were hauling the cotton back so as to let the wagons pass when we entered that part of the street.

Q.—There were fine avenues of trees?

A.—Yes, Sir, there were a good many trees.

Q.—Do you say the cotton could lodge in the trees when it was flying away?

A.—It did lodge a great deal in the trees.

Q.—This was on Main-street?

A.—Yes, Sir, on the streets which, prolonged, hits the new State-house.

Q.—Richardson or Main?

A.—I think it was the main street.

Q.—That is, the one leading to the Capitol?

A.—Yes, Sir; from the direction from which we were coming; I called it the main street.

Counsel—That is the main street; there is no question about that.

Witness—We came right down on what is called Richardson-street on this map, (referring to map heretofore introduced in evidence by the claimant;) it is the main street; we came right down where the stores are.

Q.—Leading from the Capitol up the river?

A.—Yes, Sir; I should suppose that burning cotton must have been three or four blocks short of the Capitol; that is, before we got to the Capitol, and the grocery-store was on the right-hand corner toward the fire.

Q.—Can you state positively that you saw any house take fire from pieces of burning cotton?

A.—I did myself; I saw in the night-time—between 2 and 4 in the night—as I came down in the neighborhood of the fire, and walked over to where Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds were living, and they came out on the porch; we stood there looking at the fire roaring, tearing down, and I saw Dayton and others, and probably McCoy, of my staff, was with me,) and we were just watching; I was in supreme command, but I did not exercise direct command because there were plenty of commanding officers on the spot, and I thought that too many commanding officers would spoil any game; but I saw myself great masses of fire, consisting of both cotton and shingles, thrown over our heads, and one mass of cotton and shingles set fire to a woodshed, and there being soldiers close by I had the fire put out; it must have been at least 3 o'clock.

Q.—How many blocks from the place where the cotton was?

A.—There were two intervening blocks in view when I saw this with my own eyes.

Q.—How far from the cotton you saw burning at 11 o'clock in the morning?

A.—Probably six blocks.

Q.—In what direction?

A.—About north-east.

Q.—What time of the night was it that you saw the light of the fire in your room?

A.—The first light just after dark; it must have been about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—Is broke out near the market, did it not?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is the market?

A.—(After referring to a map, made an exhibit by claimants in case of Wood & Hey worth.) On Assembly-street, between Washington and Plain; I think the cotton was burned in Main-street, near the corner of Plain or Washington, it may be.

Q.—You saw this fire at 7 o'clock in the evening?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw the fire at 11 o'clock in the morning?

A.—I had seen cotton burning in the street—in the main street—and on two or three side streets, as I rode into town.

Q.—How was it this fire surprised you more than the others?

A.—From the brilliant flame; cotton, in burning, makes no flame, but I saw from the reflection on my wall that there was a house burning.

Q.—Is not a fire from cotton easily kept under?

A.—It is very easily kept under if you have plenty of force to do it, and there is not too much wind prevailing at the time.

Q.—Are you not aware that fire was set to houses in Columbia by individuals?

A.—I assure you I am not; I did not believe it then, and I do not believe it now; I have asked the escaped prisoners, one of whom is now staying at my house, and who was there a prisoner, and he tells me he saw with his own eyes carts hauling cotton down in the streets for burning three days before we got in; I will give you his name; his name is Capt. R. M. Byers; he is now at my house on his way to Zurich, Switzerland; he will leave on Saturday.

(Objected to by Mr. Walker as not responsive to the question, and as being hearsay.)

Witness—You are pushing me a little beyond the extent of my personal knowledge, and, supposing you were sincere in your desire for information, I referred you to a party who was present at the time, and in a position to know the facts.

Q.—You feel a great interest in the question of the burning of Columbia, do you not?

A.—I do.

Q.—Far beyond the value of money?

A.—The value of money is nothing compared with the elucidation of the historic truth.

Q.—You felt as soon as you saw the first signs of a general conflagration in Columbia that the authorship of it would be visited upon you?

A.—Certainly; I knew I would be held responsible for it by everybody.

Q.—And as a matter of deep personal interest to yourself, you are glad to testify to-day?

A.—Perfectly so; it is my pleasure to testify at any time on that subject or any other, especially on that.

Q.—You have, therefore, a warm personal interest in this question?

A.—I have.

Q.—And in vindicating yourself and the United States forces from the charges which have been and which you knew would be brought against you?

A.—If I had made up my mind to burn Columbia I would have burnt it with no more feeling than I would a common prairie dog village; but I did not do it, and I therefore want that truth to be manifest; that is the interest I have in it; it is not a question of houses, or property, or anything of the kind.

Q.—And you feel an interest in vindicating your army from the charge?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You told me some time ago that you know in no way of houses being set fire to by individuals in Columbia during the night of the 17th of February, 1865?

A.—I saw no soldier engaged in any act of conflagration except this young man, who appeared to be drunk, and running about; suspecting that he was engaged in some mischief—

Q.—You did see one?

A.—He was behaving badly; he was the man whom my aide-de-camp shot and brought to; I saw no soldier engaged in any act of incendiarism that night.

Q.—Do you know of any individual firing private property on the night of the 17th of February?

A.—I do not; he should certainly have been summarily dealt with.

Q.—Do you not believe—I do not want what people told you—but do you not believe that individuals assisted in spreading that conflagration?

A.—My own judgment was that the fire originated from the imprudent act of Wade Hampton in ripping open the bales of that cotton, piling it on the streets, burning it, and then going away; that God Almighty started wind sufficient to carry that cotton wherever He would, and in some way or other that burning cotton was the origin of the fire; after the fire began, I have heard it intimated that some of our soldiers were engaged in spreading it; that is the answer to the question; my belief is, some soldiers, after the fire originated, may have been concerned in spreading it, but not concerned at all in starting it.

Q.—Soldiers may have been concerned in spreading it?

A.—Yes, Sir, after it had been started; there was a little circumstance which occurred at the beginning, while I was still at the pontoon bridge, that I will mention right here. I received a note from a sister of charity who kept an asylum or school in Columbia, alleging the fact that she was a teacher in a school in Brown County, Ohio, where my daughter Minnie was a pupil, and by reason of that fact she claimed protection to her school and to her property. I think I sent one of my staff officers, Col. Ewing, to assure her that there was no purpose to disturb her or the property of the city of Columbia. I have since heard that she claimed that I passed my word guaranteeing to her protection, on which she has based a claim for indemnification, &c. Now, of course, I did not want that school burnt, with a parcel of little children.

(Objected to by Mr. Walker, as not brought out by any question asked by him; and, moreover, it is dependent upon statements which the General says he has heard some one else make.)

Witness—I went myself to see her afterward; that is what I am getting at. The next day after the conflagration I went and found them all clustered in an adjoining house, and gave orders that they should have possession of some Methodist establishment, which happened to be vacant, and which would serve as a shelter until they could procure another place. Their schoolhouse was burnt down in the great conflagration of the night before. Several churches were burnt in the conflagration, which, of course, I could not and would not prevent.

Q.—Do you know of any instances where soldiers or officers under your command saved private property in Columbia?

A.—Yes, Sir; several of my officers had their eyes burnt in trying to fight the flames from private property, in cases where they were appealed to, or had some personal acquaintance.

Q.—When they were interested they saved property?

A.—Yes, Sir; all the forces on earth could not have stopped the fire in that part of the city, where the houses were mostly constructed of yellow pine; it was a providential subsidence of the wind that enabled us to get the fire under control about 4 o'clock in the morning; if the wind had continued I suppose the fire would have swept everything.

Q.—In what direction did the wind blow?

A.—I think it was a north-west wind; it came right down on our backs, I know, as we went down the street.

Q.—North-west?

A.—I think it was; if my memory serves me right, the wind came down Richardson-street toward the Capitol.

Q.—It was a northerly wind?

A.—Rather so.

Q.—Was it nearer north than north-west?

A.—Well, I really do not know; I did not pay much attention; it was not my business; I am confident that when we rode down the street the wind was as our back, and from the north-west; it may have shifted in the night, but in the morning, about 9 or 4 o'clock, the wind subsided considerably, and then the fire was enabled to be girded; we had a division of troops on duty; the whole of Wood's division was ordered in for the purpose of controlling the fire.

Q.—Did you give any orders for posting sentinels?

A.—No, Sir; that was not my business.

Q.—Do you know anything about it.

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what corps, or portions of what corps, were posted in the town that night?

A.—The Fifteenth Corps.

Q.—Posted in town.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The whole of the corps?

A.—No, Sir; one division.

Q.—Which division?

A.—Woods' Second Division.

Q.—Was Woods' the first ones posted there?

A.—Wood's division embraced the brigade of Stone, which was the first.

Q.—Was there not a change in the night?

A.—Yes, Sir; the brigade first on duty, viz., Stone's, was relieved in the day time.

Q.—Why were they relieved?

A.—Because I had seen a drunken man on the streets, and called Howard's attention to it, and told him to go and attend to the matter in person.

Q.—Because you saw one drunken man on the street you had she whole brigade relieved?

A.—No, Sir; I did not relieve the brigade; I said to Gen. Howard, "There's a drunken man; there must be whisky about somewhere; you go and attend to it in person;" he found more, I suppose; he can testify about that; he reported to me afterward that he had relieved Stone's brigade and brought in a fresh one.

Q.—What brigade did he bring in?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—He brought in a brigade from Wood's division, Fifteenth Corps?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You must have met sentinels in the course of the night at Columbia?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they not sentinels acting as a police force?

A.—The sentinels were outside of the district in which I lived; there were a great many patrols going about.

Q.—And acting as a sort of police force?

A.—Yes, Sir; we always put the first brigade of a Division in a town as a provost guard, and they generally took the court-house as the headquarters, and at once established a police, posting a few sentinels—three or four, for instance—at the intersection of streets, and so around the town, for the purpose of maintaining general order in the place; we called them a provost guard.

Q.—Stone's Brigade, then, acted as the provost guard as Columbia until relieved in consequence of your observing the want of whisky?

A.—Yes, Sir; Gen. Howard, who had the general command; I had the general supervision; my mind was then up with Gen. Slocum, of course, who was at Alston; then the rest of Woods' division was brought into town to relieve the fire, and I suppose a great many stragglers came into town.

Q.—There may have been stragglers in the town?

A.—Yes, Sir; from the Seventeenth Corps.

Q.—But the police force was from Woods' division of the Fifteenth Corps, and all reliefs of that force were from the Fifteenth Corps?

A.—Yes, Sir; all troops in Columbia were from the Fifteenth Corps, save such stragglers as may have strayed in from other commands.

Q.—When you reached Columbia, did you consider it a military necessity to burn it?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it a military necessity to destroy private property, property outside of arsenals, depots, &c.?

A.—No; any property used for hostile purposes ought to have been destroyed and was destroyed; no private property ought to have been destroyed, except by way of retaliation for the very mean thing they did of bombarding my sleeping soldiers in their camps the night before. After it was manifest to Wade Hampton that he had not force enough to prevent my occupation of Columbia, some battery was sent down to Granby, opposite our camp, and in the night time,

large proportion—I suppose about one-third, that was the usual proportion—were stationed all round town, with arms in their hands; when not armed, and guards were all posted, then the men could go around town.

Q.—I understood you to say that, knowing the character of the Fifteenth Corps, knowing its desire to burn Columbia, you yet suffered your officers——

A.—I do not think I said I knew of any desire on their part to burn Columbia; I knew they had a deep-seated feeling of hostility to Columbia, but I do not think I said they had a desire to burn it.

Q.—You testified, a little while ago, that it was very likely they might burn Columbia, and you permitted them, or your officers did—permitted them to go about the town?

A.—I could have had them stay in the ranks, but I would not have done it, under the circumstances, to save Columbia.

Q.—Although you knew they were likely to burn Columbia, you would not restrain them to their ranks, even to save it?

A.—No, Sir. I would not have done such a harshness to my soldiers to save the whole town. They were men, and I was not going to treat them like slaves. When the guards were posted, they were free to come and go, according to the rules of their respective brigades.

Q.—Do you consider that the women and children, and the foreign subjects resident in Columbia, were responsible for Wade Hampton's firing into your camp?

A.—Of course not.

Q.—On your line of march from Beaufort to Columbia, was there not a large destruction of private residences?

A.—It was a very poor country, poor land, and there was very little private property there. I saw very little property destroyed.

Q.—Don't you know that there was a large amount destroyed?

A.—No, Sir, I do not know, because I was at the head of the column, and none was done there. The men and negroes behind with the trains, as a rule, do more mischief than the heads of columns, so that individually I know very little of the destruction done in South Carolina. All I know is that it was a very poor country, and there were very mean houses along the line.

Q.—Did you enter Winnsboro?

A.—I did. Gen. Slocum can bear testimony that the rebels fired that town before we got into it. His column entered it first.

[Objected to by Mr. Walker.]

I passed into the town, and then turned and slept out in the field myself. I did not go into the houses.

Q.—You know nothing, then, of your own knowledge, concerning the destruction of any property in Winnsboro?

A.—No, Sir. The orders to burn cotton, however, were still in existence.

Q.—Any soldier setting fire to cotton could be regarded as acting in accordance with the general order?

A.—No soldier could burn cotton of his own volition.

Q.—If cotton had been destroyed within the vicinity of Winnsboro by any party under the command of an officer, it would have been right, under the authority of the United States?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about Camden, S. C.?

A.—No, Sir. I did not go there. Corse's Division, Seventeenth Corps, I think it was, that went there.

Q.—If cotton had been destroyed in Camden, S. C., would it not have been under the authority of the United States?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—While on that march, I mean?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—If property had been destroyed at Cheraw, would it not?

A.—Yes, Sir. We destroyed an arsenal, and found a great deal of ammunition that had been sent up there from Charleston. By the way, we lost some men there by the explosion of powder.

Q.—I understand you, then, if the United States soldiers, under an officer, seized or destroyed cotton on the line of this march, if the commissioners should decide that it was not an act of war, the United States Government are responsible for it?

A.—I will assume the responsibility of it, and the United States can do what they please about it. I am not the United States by a great deal.

Q.—Did you authorize the burning of cotton on the 18th of February, in Columbia?

A.—No, Sir; it was already burnt.

Q.—No; I beg to differ with you on that point.

A.—It was either all burnt or burning; there was no necessity for giving any orders. I gave no orders for burning cotton down there.

Q.—If cotton had been found in Columbia, and they had burnt it, they would have done exactly right?

A.—Yes, Sir; I would have assumed the responsibility.

By Mr. Wells:

Q.—Before, or at the time you commenced your march inland from Beaufort, you had given general orders for the burning and destruction of all cotton on your line of march wherever found, in public or private buildings?

A.—No such orders were given.

Q.—What were your orders?

A.—My orders I delegated to corps commanders. The orders communicated to the army are dated. "Head-quarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the field, Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864. Special Orders, No. 120."

That order provides for the organization of the army into two wings, right and left. Paragraphs IV., V., and VI. of the order cover, I suppose, all the points of your inquiry, and I will just read such, and make them a part of my testimony.

The witness then read, as follows:

IV. "The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn-meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagons at least ten days' provisions for the command, and three days' forage; soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants, or commit any trespass, but during a halt, or a camp, they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp; to regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled."

V. "To army corps commanders alone is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-gins, &c.; and for them this general principle is laid down; in districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility."

VI. "As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules, or horses, to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, where the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance."

There were no positive orders for the burning of cotton, but we regarded it usually as the means which enabled the Confederate Government to keep up the war; therefore, we regarded it as a thing to be destroyed, and, generally speaking, it was so destroyed.

By Mr. Walker:

Q.—The practical working of the campaign, then, was the entire destruction of all cotton along the line of march?

A.—We never went out of the way to search for it; whenever we encountered it we destroyed it; there were a great many exceptions, where personal appeals were made to me and other corps commanders, and the cotton was spared; there was always some good reason for so doing; I remember in Milledgeville, telling Gen. Slocum, who commanded the place, that he might exercise discretion, and he did spare the cotton, and spared some mills.

Q.—You were aware, I presume, of the destruction of cotton as you advanced, and you issued no order to restrain it?

A.—I left it to the army commanders.

Q.—To your personal knowledge, there was no punishment meted out or orders issued by commanders restraining the destruction of cotton?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you considered it a meritorious work on the part of the army, and a decidedly advantageous work to the progress of the campaign, and to the advancement of the interests of the United States Government in the suppression of the rebellion, to destroy this cotton?

A.—Yes, Sir. I looked upon it as a very obnoxious thing—as a thing which had prolonged the war—and therefore ought to be destroyed; it furnished the enemy with the sinews of war, namely, money; there was a party of Englishmen and other foreigners scattered through the country who were buying this cotton, and paying for it in bills of exchange on London and other places, which could be easily converted into powder, and lead, and arms, which were run in by a system of blockade-runners that eluded our blockading fleets.

Q.—At the time of the fall of Columbia, were not the ports of Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington—in fact, all the leading ports of entry in the Southern States—absolutely sealed to blockade-runners?

A.—They were not; Savannah was, but Charleston and Wilmington were not.

Q.—Were not Charleston and Wilmington practically sealed?

A.—They were not.

Q.—In your direct examination you have testified that in your march from Beaufort it was your purpose to cut off the railroad at Midway and at Blackville, and that you effectually did so?

A.—We did that effectually.

Q.—That action severed communication between the interior and Charleston?

A.—No, Sir, between Augusta and Charleston; Charleston had still other means—one going to Columbia, which passed east of the Edisto, and the road which branched off, and we went up by way of Florence; there were two roads other than this road that I cut at Blackville.

Q.—You say that you considered it a matter of necessity to destroy the cotton because it destroyed the sinews of war; didn't the destruction of this net-work of railroads in the interior practically prevent the shipment to the seacoast of all this cotton stored in the interior?

A.—No, Sir; they could haul it to the end of the railroad at the point where we let it remain.

Q.—Do you not believe that the commissioned officers of the army understood that this destruction of cotton was approved at head-quarters, and that they acted and may have acted at Columbia upon that general understanding?

A.—Yes, Sir; they may have acted under that general understanding in Columbia.

Q.—And there were, for instance, captains with the detachments from their companies, lieutenants, and other commissioned officers who had been accustomed to the destruction of property, who, under the general recognition of the right of destruction as a part of the campaign, might have acted on the night of the 17th under that general feeling, and under that——

A.—Not inside of Columbia, because there was a distinct command with the commanding officer designated; captains and lieutenants could not have had the command inside of Columbia; no lawful destruction could have taken place without the approval of the commanding officer of the place, Gen. Woods; a commanding officer of a detachment sent away from the main body, who has nobody in his presence, or near him, superior to himself, necessarily acts upon his own authority, but if a superior officer is near him he is obliged to have his orders.

Q.—If a detachment under the command of an officer were to approach a building, and the officer in command fire the cotton, would it not be presumed that the officer was acting under authority; that is, if the officer should ride up, and in a formal, official manner, order his men to burn the cotton?

A.—If he is an officer in charge of the party and that is a detachment from the main body, yes.

Q.—I mean inside of Columbia; if an officer had rode up to the store-house with a detachment of twelve men and said, "Set fire to that cotton," it is to be presumed that the officer had authority, isn't it?

A.—Oh, nothing of that kind occurred, because the cotton would have to be rolled out and burned.

Q.—He might have ordered it rolled out and burned?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is what was done?

A.—He had a right to do that.

By Mr. Wells:

Q.—How large a force did you throw into Columbia?

A.—I suppose the Fifteenth Corps, then, mustered about 15,000 men.

Q.—For what purpose did you throw so large a body of men in there, knowing the hostile feeling that existed?

A.—Because of the road leading through it—the road leading out toward Camden; when you go through a town you go through, and camp the men outside.

Q.—Camden was not in the plan of the campaign for this division?

A.—No, Sir; but you see Wade Hampton retreated on that road, and we followed him; he retreated in that direction; then, again, of course the troops on the outside of the town covered it from river to river—the Seventeenth Corps at the north-east, and the other at the south-east.

Q.—How do you account for the fire from that burning cotton in the streets at 11 o'clock in the forenoon remaining smothered and with a high wind blowing, as you have testified to, for so many hours and not causing any destruction until after nightfall?

A.—The motive we had in extinguishing the fire in that particular pile of cotton was to enable the trains belonging to the Fifteenth Corps, which had to go by that road, to pass in comparative safety; as soon as the train had passed and gone on to camp the fire was allowed to burn; we had no further interest in protecting it.

Q.—In other words, knowing the existence of this high wind, and knowing the disastrous effects which would result from a fire, you had no interest in protecting this cotton—extinguishing the fire in the bales, and thus preventing the destruction of the city?

A.—We had no reason to apprehend the large fire that subsequently broke out; I said we had no interest in protecting this particular cotton; it was pretty well burned down—burned down into a smoldering pile; I did not give it any personal attention; I do not think I looked back; I walked through the town a great deal that afternoon, but I do not think I went back to that burning district; there were so many rowdies down there, so many negroes and others hallooing and yelling that I did not care to mingle with them, and did not; I remember walking about in the suburbs; I did not go to that point again.

Q.—If a detachment of soldiers, under commissioned officers, such as captains, lieutenants, and other commissioned officers, had been discovered burning cotton in warehouses in Columbia on that night, would they have been punished?

A.—Yes, Sir; if a captain or lieutenant had, on undertaking the destruction of cotton, burnt it inside of a dwelling it would have been considered a very foolish piece of behavior. I can hardly conceive of such a case, because cotton is usually rolled out into the street and burnt there.

Q.—But inside of a warehouse?

A.—I suppose there would be no objection to burning cotton inside of one of those large yards, but of course not in a shed or inflammable building. But the working parties were not engaged then; we did our work of destruction in Columbia in broad daylight and not at night.

Q.—Hadn't the motive for the destruction of cotton in the progress of the war, for the overcoming of the rebellion, been in a considerable degree exhausted by the time you had reached Columbia?

A.—Oh, no, not by any means; it was then on its death struggle.

Q.—Do you know whether there had been any grave doubts on the part of your corps commanders with reference to the impropriety of the continuous destruction of cotton and similar property?

A.—If they entertained any such they never manifested it to me by word or deed.

By Mr. Walker:

The Fifteenth Corps were noted for their ability to twist railroad iron, were they not?

A.—Very well trained in it.

Q.—After they had undertaken the twisting of railroad iron it was not worth much?

A.—Except for old iron; it was not fit for railroads any more.

Q.—Did you have control of all connection between Columbia and Charleston at the time of your entrance into Columbia?

A.—I think the Charleston Road goes to Branchville and then up to Orangeburg; when we went into Columbia we controlled roads leading back from Columbia into Charleston.

Q.—All local roads?

A.—Not local roads, but railroads.

Q.—You were in command of Savannah, were you not?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say that when you started from Beaufort you did not expect to attack Charleston?

A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—You considered it probable that Charleston would be evacuated?

A.—I considered if it was not I would capture the whole garrison, but I thought Hardee was too smart to allow me to do that.

Q.—When you reached Columbia you were sure Charleston was a dead cock in the pit?

A.—Yes, Sir; "played out," as the soldiers used to say.

Q.—You considered Charleston yours?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before this was it that Fort Fisher was silenced?

A.—That is a matter of record; it occurred some time after, I guess; in Savannah, before I started on the movement through South Carolina, Admiral Porter sent one of his staff officers, Capt. Breese, of the navy, to me with the request that I should loan him one of my divisions to help him to capture Fort Fisher; he said that he had substantially silenced the battery in the attack which he had made on it in conjunction with Gen. Butler, but that Gen. Butler failed to take full advantage of the naval attack, and he wanted me to let him have one of my divisions to complete it; I wrote to him, urging him very strongly against the taking of Fort Fisher, for the simple reason that it would push or drive Hoke's division of the rebel army, then occupying the peninsula, from Wilmington down to Fort Fisher, inclusive, back into the country to fight me, whereas, if he remained just where he was, in a very short time I would catch him; I would have gotten an army across Cape Fear River and he could not have escaped; therefore, the taking of Fort Fisher was against my advice; I could have taken it with my army without losing a man.

Q.—You knew of the silencing of Fort Fisher?

A.—I knew they had attacked Fort Fisher, and had failed; I do not know about the silencing; a battery may be silent when it is not much hurt; you cannot tell much about it until you get possession; I did not want the fort captured, because my movement would be simplified by having a diminished force in my front.

Q.—When you left Columbia, you placed your army between Columbia and Wilmington?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Therefore parties in Columbia could not communicate with Wilmington?

A.—They could have communicated by courier; that is all.

Q.—What I mean to say is, that large transportation wagons could not have traveled between Columbia and Wilmington?

A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say that you considered Wilmington as pretty much in the same box as Charleston?

A.—I considered it would become so as soon as I could cross Cape Fear River at Fayetteville.

Q.—Had you any doubt about crossing Cape Fear River?

A.—Not a particle.

Q.—You are confident, as I understand you, that Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, and Wilmington were in your hands?

A.—Would come into my hands before I was done with them; I took them in the rear.

Q.—You say also that at the time you reached Columbia you knew that Savannah, Beaufort, and Charleston were practically in your hands, and that communication between Columbia and Wilmington was cut off by your army intervening it?

A.—Savannah and Beaufort were in my possession; Charleston was not, nor was Wilmington, when we entered Columbia, but I considered the steps I was then taking would certainly result in the capture of both Charleston and Wilmington.

Q.—Did you not consider when you reached Columbia that Charleston was practically dead?

A.—Yes, Sir; so far as any army could make it so.

Q.—Did you station any garrison along your march?

A.—Not one; I did not leave a wounded man on the road; I took every man right along.

Q.—Is there any other port than those you have enumerated with which Columbia could have communicated?

A.—Bull's Bay and Georgetown were open at the mouth of the Santee.

Q.—Do you know that Bull's Bay is a large open space, where your fleet could have gone in at any time unprotected, and that no large amount of cotton could have been shipped therefrom?

A.—We could have gone into Bull's Bay at that time if we had chosen, and to Georgetown, too, I suppose; we could have taken them if we had seen proper to spend time enough.

Q.—I am not talking about taking them, but you could have sailed in and taken a large number of vessels?

A.—Yes, Sir; Wilmington, I suppose, was the most important point for the blockade-runners; one blockade runner came into Savannah after we got possession; the fellow woke up and saw our flag, and did not know what to make of it.

Q.—Just describe the state of the railroads that you met with in South Carolina; were there many?

A.—The roads there are well defined; the road from Charleston to Augusta, where it comes to Branchville, branches off up to Columbia, and up to Augusta, and at another point it branches off——

Q.—Let me limit my question. There was one road that passed along the Congaree and Broad Rivers which went up to Alston, and did not go any further; that is, only a few miles above Columbia; I think twelve or eighteen miles to the north-west, right up the valley of the Broad River; the other one is east of the town, and goes to Charlotte and up to——

A.—We followed that road to Gwinsboro'; in fact, we followed it up to a place called "Chester;" that is, some of my infantry went to Chester, but I turned the head of my column to the right, and went to Rocky Mount—to that river east; I forget the name of it; it is about fifty or sixty miles above Columbia.

Q.—Did your Fifteenth Corps twist the rails?

A.—Yes, Sir, all the way up to Winnsboro'; then I turned off to the right.

Q.—That road, then, was pretty well twisted?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, take the only other road that I know of at that time from Columbia to Charleston?

A.—That was on the big road; we only destroyed that from Orangeburg up to where it crossed the Santee; I suppose within about twelve or eighteen miles; that is, between Orangeburg and the crossing of the river; I think it was the Santee; one branch of it was the Congaree.

Q.—You know no other road out of Columbia?

A.—None excepting those two, one to Charlotte, and one goes up the river to Alston, I believe.

Q.—Were not those roads practically closed when Columbia passed into your hands?

A.—Yes, Sir; practically closed when I left Columbia.

Redirect by Mr. Worthington:

Q.—On the 17th and 18th of February, 1865, who was empowered to order the destruction of cotton, or other property in Columbia?

A.—First myself, and next the commanders of the two wings, Howard and Slocum; next the commanders of the four corps, then the commanding officer of any detachment sent out from the main body, to whom was committed the destruction of any property from the necessity of the case.

Q.—I meant to limit my question to property in the City of Columbia?

A.—First myself, then Gen. Howard, Gen. Logan, and Gen. Chas. R. Woods; no one else.

Q.—If soldiers or subordinate officers without orders from those you have named, destroyed property in Columbia on the night of the 17th February, it was unauthorized?

A.—Yes, Sir; I do not think it was done except by detachments sent out for the purpose with orders.

Q.—You have stated that you now feel a personal responsibility in regard to this matter; did you feel that personal responsibility on the night of the 17th of February, when you first saw on the wall of your room the light of the fire?

A.—I did.

Q.—What effect had it on you then and during the rest of the night?

A.—To do my duty to prevent the extension of that fire, so as not to disturb the families of people living in Columbia, the quiet inhabitants of the place, and to prevent the usual clamor where a city was burnt, as in Pennsylvania.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A WOMAN HANGED.

Description of the Execution of Susan Eberhart, the Accomplice of the Wife-Murderer, Enoch Spann, in Georgia.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

PRESTON, Webster County, Ga., May 2.—To-day was the saddest ever witnessed in Georgia. Susan Eberhart, aged nineteen, was hanged. She was convicted on the 26th of May last as the accomplice of Enoch F. Spann in the murder of his wife on the 4th of May, 1872. At her request a statement of what she did in connection with the murder was written yesterday and will be published. In it she says she did nothing, except being present and handing Spann a handkerchief when he called for it to fill his wife's mouth. She states that she arose from a bed and accompanied him, being held by the hand, at his command and compulsion and through fear, and that she begged and entreated him not to kill his wife. He said he would if he were hanged five minutes after, and he forced her to do what she did. He also forced her to go off with him. She begged him with tears to leave her, but he said: "If you don't go I will pick you up and tote you off." And all the journey she begged him to let her go back home. She says she made no such confession as her captors swear to; and she believes that if only the actual truth had been given in the testimony, whatever might have been her punishment, she would not be hanged. But, considering her condition, she thought it was best for her to die now. She was perfectly willing; she did not fear death. She believed that she would be better off, and that it would be better for her kindred. When she was first brought to jail she determined to seek earnestly God's forgiveness and salvation. Some six months ago she found peace, and now regarded death as a deliverance to be desired rather than dreaded.

This morning the pastor of the Baptist church visited the jail, at 8 o'clock, and prayed with and conversed with her. He found her composed, cheerful, confident, and perfectly willing to die.

At 11 the guard met at the jail and formed a hollow square, inside which the sheriff and prisoner rode in a buggy. The ministers walked, and thus they marched to the gallows, located a quarter of a mile distant, in a grove of tall pines. She told the sheriff as she went that she was not the least shocked, and was no doubt less troubled than any other present. She had on a white, small-figured, cambric-finished dress, neatly arranged and trimmed at the expense of the sheriff. Her hair was plainly combed in two long braids, one on each side, the ends tied together at the back. She wore a calico sun bonnet.

At the gallows the sheriff assisted her to alight, and she took a seat on the steps. The minister read the 88th and 130 psalms, and spoke a few words of encouragement. He said he had great confidence in the genuineness of her professions of conversion and faith. Then followed an earnest prayer, after which she took leave of her friends. She spoke composedly, and said in a firm voice that she had freely forgiven all and loved them, and was ready to die. Then the sheriff said "Susan, are you ready?" She said "Yes, I'm ready," and walked deliberately up the steps, taking a stand on the platform. The sheriff placed the black cap on her head and adjusted the rope. She said, "Mr. Mathews, that's too tight, I don't want to be choked to death." The sheriff slackened the rope a little and asked "is that about right?" She said "Yes." The sheriff said "Susan, place your hands behind you." She did so, and he tied them. Then he said again, "Are you ready?" She replied, "Yes—ready—willing." Then the platform dropped at precisely 11½ o'clock. She fell five feet and struggled but slightly.

She was pronounced dead in eleven minutes, cut down in nineteen minutes, placed in a coffin, and carried for the night to her father's house to be buried from the church at Preston to-morrow. She was hanged on the same gallows, and with the same rope that Spann was three weeks ago. About 700 persons were present, half negroes. There were a dozen white women. Her neck was not broken. The doctors with an electric battery tried to resuscitate her, but failed to produce a single symptom of life. None of her kindred were present. She was the second woman ever hanged in Georgia.

Arrest of a Deputy Sheriff.

Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Powers, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, issued a civil order of arrest against Deputy Sheriff Curry, directing his imprisonment in the County Jail in default of $1,000 bail. The suit in which the order was issued was brought by Mr. Powers to recover $25,000 damages against the deputy for alleged false imprisonment. The arrest of Powers, which is claimed to have been illegal, was made under an order of arrest granted by Judge Shea, on a complaint charging Powers with having unlawfully secreted a piano belonging to a boarder in the hotel. Deputy Curry, on being informed of the existence of the order for his arrest, filed the necessary bond.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Schemes of the Railroad Magnates in the State—Sharp Financiering—Protracted Litigation Anticipated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, May 5, 1873.

For many years there has been a persistent effort to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which runs from Morehead City to Goldsboro, and the North Carolina Railroad, which runs from Goldsboro to Charlotte. Th's influence succeeded in pushing a bill through the Legislature in 1868, providing the means by which the roads might be consolidated. The stockholders of the latter road were bitterly opposed to consolidation with the "Mullett Road," as it was termed by Major W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Road. The Atlantic Road barely pays expenses, and owes $200,000. The continued efforts to force consolidation on the stockholders of the North Carolina Road, and the granting of charters by the Legislature to competing lines, induced the directors of the North Carolina Road to lease their road. An offer was made by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which runs from this place to Weldon, to lease the road for thirty years, at $240,000 a year, being six per cent. on the capital stock. This proposition was accepted by the directors, and a general meeting of the stockholders was called to meet in this city to ratify or reject the action of the directors. As soon as it was known that the proposition of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to lease had been accepted, a great hue and cry was raised by Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and ex-President of the North Carolina Road. So great was the furor that he and his satellites got up that the proposition to lease was voted down almost unanimously. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that Mr. Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvania, who figured in the Presidential campaign as a "Greeley Reformer," was present at the general meeting of the stockholders, as the accredited representative of the Pennsylvania Central Road. While the proposition to lease was under discussion, and before the meeting of the stockholders, Gen. Byron Laflin, of Pitt County, member of the Legislature, and State proxy of the North Carolina Road, is said to have approached Gov. Holden, as the mouth-piece of McClure, with the information, "that a half million dollars would be of no consideration if a lease of the North Carolina Road to the Pennsylvania Central could be effected." The State owning two-thirds of the capital stock, the proxy representing the State, voting twenty thousand shares, could control any meeting of the stockholders. Laflin being State proxy, and listening to the proposition of McClure, was immediately removed and Mr. R. C. Badger, of this city, appointed to fill the vacancy. So much for reformer McClure's effort to bribe the State proxy.

The attention of the Pennsylvania Central having been directed to the North Carolina Road, secret negotiations for the lease of the road were entered into, and after much tribulation a lease for thirty years at $260,000 per year, being six and a half per cent. on the capital stock, was made. A general meeting of the stockholders was called in this city, and the lease was ratified by as great a majority as it was formerly rejected. This was the first victory of the Pennsylvania Central in this State. While this fight was going on between the Pennsylvania Central and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, the Legislature had passed an act appropriating $7,000,000 in bonds to secure the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which is chartered from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, down the French Broad River, and to Ducktown, near the Georgia line. Geo. W. Swepson was made President of the road. The whole amount of bonds was placed in his hands. Early in 1869 he carried the bonds to New-York City. A large number of North Carolinians were in the City at this time, and an arrangement was entered into between them and Swepson to "bull" North Carolina bonds. Each person was to buy a certain number, so as to lock up all the bonds on the market, and in this way "bull" the price of them—sell—everybody to make loads of money. Swepson, who controlled the bonds, was looking out for himself. He placed the number of bonds agreed upon on the market, which were bought at once; but when this number had been exhausted, and it was expected that none others would be forthcoming, Swepson, who had bought in from himself, was still flush, and, contrary to the understanding, he placed all the bonds he could command on the market. The result is easily anticipated. The bonds fell to twenty-five cents; Swepson sold, and put the money in his pocket; a Superior Court Judge, a member of Congress, several railroad men, and others from this State, lost heavily by Swepson's treachery. A very small amount of the money was applied to the building of the Western North Carolina Road; in other words, the bonds were squandered. Swepson became a fugitive from the State, and a debt of $7,000,000 was saddled upon the State to enrich Geo. W. Swepson and his coconspirators. After several months' absence, Swepson returned. Holden had been impeached in the meantime, and Caldwell was Governor. It was ascertained one night that Swepson had arrived in the city and was stopping at the Yarboro House. Chief-Justice Pearson was in the city, and upon the affidavit of Gov. Caldwell, a bench-warrant was issued, and Swepson was arrested. Next morning there were but three lawyers in the city who had not been retained by Swepson. An examination was waived, and Swepson gave bond to appear at the Buncombe Court. This he did, and that court found a bill against him for embezzling State funds. The case has been continued for several terms, and will not, in all probability, ever be tried.

Milton S. Littlefield, private secretary to President Lincoln, succeeded Swepson as President of the Western North Carolina Road, and is now a fugitive from the State, his perambulations being confined to the everglades of tropical Florida. An indictment was found in Buncombe County against Littlefield for embezzling State funds. Swepson is here, and has pleaded "not guilty." Littlefield was protected by Reid, of Florida, while Governor of that State. Recently Gov. Caldwell sent a requisition to Gov. Hart, of Florida, for Littlefield, and a copy of the bill of indictment. Hart refused to honor the requisition, "because he was of the opinion that the offense for which the indictment was found was not a crime, and therefore not indictable!" Hart owes his election to Littlefield, and he is repaying his friend by making himself responsible for the non-punishment of an arrant swindler.

The Western Road is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions. Dr. J. J. Mott, while President of the Eastern Division, hypothecated $1,100,000 in bonds with Henry Clews & Co., of New-York City, for $250,000 in money, which was applied to the building of the road. In the meantime the credit of the State had been entirely destroyed; her bonds were almost worthless, and President Mott was unable to redeem them. Suit was brought by Clews & Co., in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of this State, and in November last a decree for the sale of the road was made. Commissioners were appointed, and the road was advertised for sale. It was soon ascertained that the Southern Security Company (really the Pennsylvania Central) owned a large number of the bonds issued by the State in aid of the Eastern Division of the road, and that that company would, in all probability, buy the road. When this fact became public, Turner and his crowd, Thomas D. Carter, of Ashville, and a host of others, raised a terrible howl about sacrificing State stock to the amount of $7,800,000. Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, who controls a line of road from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., immediately backed up Turner and Carter. The Governor and Legislature were appealed to for the purpose of taking the case up to the United States Supreme Court. The pressure was too great. The Legislature adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to pray an appeal, which was granted four weeks ago, at Greensboro, and Major W. A. Smith appointed receiver of the road. The docket of the Supreme Court at Washington contains such a great number of cases that the suit in question will not be reached for two or three years. During the interim Major Smith will control the road.

Possession of the Western North Carolina Road by the Pennsylvania Central would have secured the early completion of the road to Paint Rock, on the French Broad River, and connections with the East Tennessee railroads could thus have been made. Having leased the North Carolina Road, the Pennsylvania Central could have transported passengers and freight from Paint Rock to Greensboro without breaking bulk, and on North as far as their lines extend. This connection would have taken freight, now transported by Mahone's roads, sufficient in quantity to have paid $2,030,000 per year to the Company transporting from Paint Rock. The appeal enables Mahone to retain possession of this golden plum for two or three years. So, we may chronicle the granting of the appeal as a victory for Mahone.

The terms of the lease of the North Carolina Road to the Richmond and Danville Road, (really the Pennsylvania Central,) gave the lessee the right to change the gauge. Three weeks ago the Richmond and Danville Road proposed to commence widening the gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte, for the purpose of running through from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., without breaking bulk. The gauge of the North Carolina Road is four feet eight inches and a half. That of the Richmond and Danville Road is five feet. Breaking bulk or changing trucks at Greensboro causes considerable delay, that would be avoided if the gauge were widened. The opposition to the change does not come from the people of the State, but is fomented by the Raleigh and Gaston and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads. Believing that a change of gauge would materially lessen their freights, the authorities of the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke Roads prevailed upon the Governor and Attorney-General to sue out an injunction in the name of the State to prevent the change of gauge. The injunction was heard three weeks ago, in this city, by Judge Albertson. Hon. A. S. Merrimon, United States Senator, appeared for the Richmond and Danville Road. The argument consumed the entire day. After deliberating for several days, his Honor decided that the injunction must be made perpetual, and the State must give bonds in the sum of $50,000. Both parties appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which meets in this city on the first Monday of June next, at which time the cause will be reargued and decided. If the decision of Judge Albertson should be sustained, it is probable that a third rail will be laid from Greensboro to Charlotte. If this cannot be done, the Richmond and Danville Road will be compelled to build a line from Greensboro to Charlotte, or break bulk at both places mentioned.

The Pennsylvania Central has now completed a new road, called the Air-Line Road, from Charlotte, by Spartanburg, S. C., to Greensville, S. C., and on to Atlanta, Ga., which is 150 miles nearer to Atlanta than by Columbia, S. C.; consequently, it is only necessary to widen the gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte to secure a through line from Richmond to Atlanta and all points in the Gulf States. The issue is one of paramount importance to the Pennsylvania Central. The traveling public are also greatly interested, as the transfer of baggage and passengers occurs about midnight at Greensboro, and about 10 A. M. at Charlotte, going North, and about daylight going South. To be aroused about daylight from a nice warm couch in a Pullman palace-car, is exceedingly disagreeable and not to be endured in these days of progress and civilization.

As a *dernier ressort*, the Pennsylvania Central can appeal to the Legislature, which meets in this city on the third Monday of November next. Knowing that several attempts were made during the session of the Legislature last Winter to get that body to take steps to destroy the lease of the North Carolina Road to the Pennsylvania Central, it is not improbable that the Legislature would pass a bill authorizing a change of gauge. Railroad rings have usually been able to get almost any measure through the Legislature of this State. Our Governor is not invested with veto power, and is, therefore, not in the way. Taking this view of the controversy, it is possible the old North State will be the scene of a bitter fight between rival corporations next Winter as to who shall control our august (!) Legislature. RAD.

An Uncommonly Lively Bear Story from Oswego County.

From the Oswego Times, May 5.

The particulars of a terrific struggle with bears in the town of Boylston, in this county, have just reached us, and are of a thrilling character. It appears that on Monday last a young man named John Bidwell, aged nineteen years, with his father, a one-armed man, and his brother, a mere lad, went into the woods about four miles east of Smart's mills, in Boylston, to gather spruce gum. They carried no weapons, and their only tools were a common nail-hatchet and a dirk knife, for the purpose of cutting the gum from the trees, and a chisel fastened to a long pole. The latter was carried by the father. The hatchet had a handle about four feet long and made of exceedingly tough wood, so that it might even be struck against a tree and bent half double without injuring it.

Thus equipped they were proceeding through the woods about their work, when John saw a bear track, and, following it with his eye, saw about two rods ahead of him a hole in the snow beside a big hemlock log. He went to look into it, but just as he reached it slumped in the snow, and fell head foremost almost into the hole, his head barely escaping the mouth of a huge bear, that was just emerging with his jaws distended. This was a critical time for John, and had he attempted to run, as most men would have done in such circumstances, could scarcely have escaped alive. But John was the man for the emergency, and the thought of running never entered his head. He had barely time to draw back, and then brought the bear a blow on the nose with his hatchet which dropped her. In a second, however, the bear had sprung up again only maddened by the blow, but John was in time for her and dealt her a terrible blow between the eyes with the edge of his hatchet, cutting, as afterward proved, clear to the brain. The bear came for John a third time, but was met by another powerful blow from the hatchet, which finished her, and the bear died in the mouth of the hole. It required a strong effort to pull the bear out, and John had scarcely accomplished it when a cub, nearly full grown, appeared. Nothing daunted, John went at him, and after a brief struggle served him as he had served the dam, but had scarcely done with him when bear No. 3 appeared, which proved to be the other cub. John struck at him with the hatchet, but missed him. The bear sprang upon him and the hatchet could no longer be used. But with coolness and pluck that never deserted him, John proved himself a match for bruin in any shape. He drew the dirk-knife and drove it to the heart of his savage foe, who immediately released his hold and expired. Of course, John fully realized before this time what he had struck, and now prepared himself for the he bear, but after waiting awhile, and this member of the family not appearing, he gave him up. During the entire fight the father stood by, but having no weapon and but one arm, he was unable to lend his son any aid, and feared that by interfering he might injure him. The younger brother, not liking the looks of things, had taken to a tree and watched the savage encounter with not a little alarm. When the old bear was measured her length was found to be six feet from the nose to the stern. All three of them were skinned, and the skins sold for $20.

A Little Girl Saves a Passenger-Train.

From the St. Louis Globe, May 6.

As a little girl, Lizzie Bourland by name, who resides at Woodlawn, Ill., on the line of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, was passing down the track, yesterday afternoon, on her way to the next station, (Roscoe's,) she discovered a lot of brush upon the track, and lifting a portion of it, found a tie across the track. She endeavored to remove the tie, but being only thirteen years of age, her strength was inadequate to the task. She tugged and tugged at the obstinate piece of timber, but move it would not. Just then she heard the train coming, and grasped her parasol and signaled the train to stop, keeping it in violent motion until she heard the engineer whistling down-brakes. The train was only about 100 yards distant when the signal was given, and the engine struck the tie, notwithstanding the air-brakes were put on to the fullest extent, but the speed was so lessened by the time the obstacle was struck that no damage was done. The conductor of the train stopped and took up the little child and carried her to her destination, after thanking her for the timely warning which, doubtless, saved a number of lives. The train was a passenger-train bound West.

SOMETHING ABOUT GRANGES.

A Name with an Aristocratical Flavor—Its Occurrence in English Literature and Elsewhere.

From the Boston Traveller, May 3.

Accounts differ as to the extent of the "Grange" business. The number of Grangiers, or Grangers, is stated by some writers to be 800,000—by others, it is put at 350,000. No doubt the brotherhood is large, and as it is said to have "Granges" in about twenty States, there is nothing improbable in the statement that the Grangiers are 500,000 strong. Their greatest increase is said to have taken place in the last sixteen months, as they were not above 60,000 in number at the close of 1871—and if they are 500,000 now, their increase in those months amounts to 440,000, being at the rate of 27,500 a month, a surprising rate for a fraternity to grow—and rather alarming, when we consider that the Grangiers may take it into their heads to act as a political party. They are, as a rule, farmers, or agriculturists generally, and their main purpose is to secure cheap transportation for farm produce, a point that interests all, those who eat quite as much as those who grow. The special objects of Grangier hostility are railway corporations, and the general sympathy must be with them in that. There are other purposes aimed at by the brotherhood, very creditable to it, but at the utmost only auxiliary to the main purpose. The word Grange, which takes the place of lodge in this instance, points to the general predial character of the movement initiated by North-western farmers. The word is from the Latin *granum*, which means grain; but the Romans knew nothing of some of the highest orders of the modern grain family. They had no more idea of maize, or Indian corn, than they had of tobacco; and Cato, the Censor, knew as little of Indian bread and Johnny-cake as he knew of pipes and Principes. Maize, an amazingly new thing in the civilized world, now is included in grain. Grange has a variety of meanings, or shades of meanings, but all pointing to an agricultural connection. In French it means a grain-farm, and Grangier means a farmer. In old Scotch it means a place where the tithes and rents of the church were paid in kind; and in modern Scotch it means a grain farm's buildings. In ordinary English it means a farm and all that belongs to it that is not movable. The word is very old, and it is far from being limited to a mere farm. Scott often uses it in that higher and more aristocratical sense to which it is fairly entitled. Rotherwood, (in *Ivanhoe*,) Cedric's extensive abode, is called a Grange, the time being the close of the twelfth century. When Maurice de Bracy tries to persuade the Lady Rowena to consent to marry him, he having abducted her, he asks her, "How else wouldst thou escape from the mean precincts of a country Grange where Saxon herd with the swine which form their wealth?" to which the lady, referring to Rotherwood, replies, "Sir Knight, the Grange which you contemn hath been my shelter from infancy." Now, Rowena is represented as being of the old Saxon blood-royal, and Cedric was of the highest Saxon birth beneath that of kings; and the Saxons, though the contrary belief generally prevails, were more aristocratical than were their conquerors, the Normans. The interval of time between *Ivanhoe* and *Waverley* is about five centuries and a half, and in *Waverley* the Grange is spoken of as an aristocratical residence, as we are told that the *Weekly Intelligencer*—the only journal that Sir Everard Waverley "patronized" and "took in"—was transferred from Waverley-Honor "to the rectory, from the rectory to Squire Stubb's at the Grange, from the Squire to the baronet's steward at his neat white house on the heath," and so on; and an English Squire in the first half of George II.'s reign was a person of no slight consequence in English society and politics. In the cleverest of Mrs. Bennett's very clever novels, *The Beggar Girl*, written at the close of the last century, and painting in the most lively colors what were the contemporary manners of eighty years since, Admiral Herbert's residence in Yorkshire is called the Grange; and it is described as being "a home, where everything spoke the magnificent taste and opulent circumstances of the owner." In Mrs. Gore's noble novels, which describe an English life that is just passing away, the word Grange is often applied to aristocratical residences—and in one of the best of her later novels, *Heckington*, Higham Grange is the family seat of a baronet and statesman, who, when made a peer, becomes Lord Higham. In Mr. Anthony Trollope's new novel, *Lady Anna*—the publication of which is just begun in *Harper's Bazar*—Lovel Grange is said to be the sole real estate owned by the bad Earl of Lovel. Now, poems and plays, novels and romances, when written by persons of knowledge and talents, afford the most correct pictures of life and habits in the countries in which their scenes are laid. We all remember *Mariana* in the moated Grange, and we know how common moated Granges once were; and the very fact that a building was moated in the old days shows that it was an edifice entitled to no small measure of distinguished consideration. ("*Duke*— * * * I will presently to St. Luke's; there, at the moated Grange, resides this dejected *Mariana*."—*Measure for Measure*, a. iii., s. 1. And the editor says, "A Grange is a solitary farm-house"—which is one of the meanings of the word.) La Granja is the name of one of the finest places and palaces (San Ildefonso) in Spain, built a century and a half ago, by Philip V., first of Spain's Bourbon Kings. La Grange is the name of Lafayette's château, where the *vie de château* of earlier days was as well kept up in this century as if democracy never had been heard of. The word has about the same meaning as park, lodge, and hall, when applied to a high-class residence. La Grange and Lagrange are distinguished names in the science, the scholarship, and the soldiership of France. Thus we see that the name the North-western farmers (or Grangiers) have adopted for their league has an aristocratical flavor, and that there is even a royal twang about it; but it is to be noted that it is always connected with the land, and with farming and gardens and orchards, and the like nice or useful things—and the land is the basis of aristocracy, and of ascendency, in all countries but our own.

The Difference in Races—Letter from Prof. Agassiz.

Some statements recently reiterated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, have given occasion to Prof. Agassiz to write the following letter:

CAMBRIDGE, May 6, 1873—7 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR SIR: I am truly grateful to you for calling upon me and giving me an opportunity of rebuking anew a slander which has already been several times brought up against me, notwithstanding my positive denial of the charge. Some six or seven years ago I delivered a lecture upon the races of men, a burlesque report of which appeared in some paper, from which it was widely copied. While in Washington, applying to Congress for relief from taxation for alcohol used for scientific purposes, the absurd statements of that report were brought against me in the Senate; when I requested our Senator, Hon. Henry Wilson, to read a written answer I then made against these ridiculous imputations. The very same story is now brought up of my having said that "the blood of the negro is chemically a very different fluid from that which flows in the veins of white men," and other nonsense. Every educated man in the country knows that I am not a chemist, and that for me to make such an assertion would simply make me the laughing stock of the learned world. Other parts of the report, about bones, &c., are quite as absurd.

These insinuations, however, had an object with those who made them, and I cannot better meet the whole than by stating that I have been wishing all my life for the better education of all my fellow creatures, men and women, without regard to color, or to position in society. I believe that there are few men who have educated gratuitously as many of their fellow-men as I have, and I can afford to despise the wild and malicious remarks which in this respect are circulated against me.

Very respectfully yours,

LS. AGASSIZ.

To Hon. Joshua B. Smith, member of the House of Representatives.

How England's Legislators are Brought Together.

The London papers of April 29 say that on the previous evening a very successful signal light was inaugurated at the Clock Tower of St. Stephen's, to indicate to honorable members at their clubs and residences when the House is sitting. It is what in a light-house would be called a fixed dioptric light, with the addition of a beam, which once in a minute traverses an arc of 180 degrees. The mode of illumination has been tested for some time, with most satisfactory results, in five of the Irish light-houses and in one on the coast of Norfolk. Common coal gas is burnt, and the oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the flame twice over, the effect being to produce a mass of smokeless white flame, intensely brilliant, capable of diminution and expansion in volume, to meet the varying requirements of a more or less clear atmosphere. The optical part of the arrangement is like that in the lantern of a light-house, consisting of three vertical lights, giving a brilliant fixed white light, with the rapid recurrence of a flash, from the revolving glass screen, making the identity of the light, as far as it can be seen, a matter of ease and certainty. The screen is revolved by clock-work, and no less than fifteen degrees of intensity can be given to the light accordingly as the atmosphere is clear or murky. The traveling ray was brilliantly effective over all parts of the metropolis coming within its scope; and as, with the power employed last night, only 300 cubic feet of gas per hour was consumed, it certainly is not very expensive.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

What our Friends are Saying.

From the New-York Independent.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the ablest and very best Republican papers in the country, is gaining friends by thousands in every section. Its weekly edition grows more and more popular, and bids fair very soon to eclipse that of any other journal.

From the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican newspaper in the country, and is worthy of the confidence and support of the people. It is independent of all cliques and factions, and never hesitates to do what is right, whatever the results.

From the Chenango, (N. Y.) American.

IS IT SO ELSEWHERE?—On the 1st of January, 1872, the New-York *Weekly Tribune* had 180 subscribers in this town, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES had four. On the 1st of January, 1873, the *Weekly Tribune* had twenty-five subscribers and THE WEEKLY TIMES 107. "We are on the homestretch."

From the Huntingdon, (Penn.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest of the New-York papers, and in harmony with the National Administration, and therefore entitled to the support of Republicans. As a newspaper it has no superior.

From the Shelbyville (Mo.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has established a reputation second to no other paper in the land, as its rapidly increasing circulation abundantly testifies. Although the leading Republican paper in the nation, it does not seek to hide the sins committed by members of the party, but vigorously exposes and condemns political corruption wherever it is found. It is reliable not only in politics, but in everything else. Its columns are filled with articles of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive nature. Our farmer friends who want the best of the New York weeklies should send for THE TIMES.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Fighting Tammany was a good thing for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Nor does that staunch advocate of Republican principles seem to have lost prestige or popularity. The publishers announce that they will present THE TIMES in a few weeks "in an entirely new typographical dress, which both readers and advertisers will recognize as a most becoming and valuable improvement." New presses are being put up to enable the publishers to supply the rapidly-increasing demands for their popular sheet. For correspondent at Vienna THE TIMES has secured Mr. William H. Russell, LL. D., and in many ways the journal shows signs of enjoying a prosperity greater than it has ever known before.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has secured as its chief correspondent at the Vienna Exhibition the veteran writer, Wm. H. Russell, LL.D., who, being in the suite of the Prince of Wales, will have extraordinary opportunities for observation. Russell is the prince of correspondents. He is one of the most fascinating and keenest writers of the day. THE TIMES, in securing the benefits of his experience and talent, has really conferred a favor on the American public.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES was the only New York paper that gave intelligent and impartial reports of the proceedings in our Legislature. All the other papers seemed to have retained correspondents at Trenton for the express purpose of misrepresenting both men and things. Some of their statements as to particular persons, members both of the Senate and House, have been simply monstrous libels, which should subject their makers and publishers to the severest penalties. Those of our readers who wish an able, fair, and thoroughly wide awake New-York journal should by all means subscribe for THE TIMES.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Daily Union.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES announces that it is flourishing as never before, and certainly it was never more worthy of prosperity. Its rapidly increasing circulation compels it to put in new presses; an entire new typographical dress is promised in a few weeks, and it proposes to especially outdo its contemporaries in the way of reports from the Vienna exhibition, having engaged as its chief correspondent there, Dr. William H. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, who goes to Vienna attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales, and will thus have exceptionally fine opportunities for observation. Finally we are glad to know that THE TIMES stands "pledged to carry the administrative and judicial reform of New York City to its legitimate conclusion, as well as to use all endeavors so that every branch of national activity may be purged of corruption, injustice, and the sacrifice of public welfare to individual profit."

From the Troy Whig.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES refers with justifiable pride to its present prosperous condition and promises several improvements which its readers will appreciate. New type has been ordered throughout, and new presses to enable it to hold back its forms for late news. As an evidence of its enterprise, it announces that the celebrated correspondent Wm. H. Russell will represent it at Vienna. THE TIMES occupies a field that no other journal in this country has ever before possessed, that of the only morning Republican paper in New-York City, and it is becoming constantly more worthy of its position.

From the Buffalo Evening Post.

Principle and boldness in a daily paper pay, after all. The exposures of the Tammany frauds by THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES have made it the foremost paper on this Continent. As an illustration, read the following from its editorial announcement of a few days since:

"The publishers of THE TIMES announce that they will in a few weeks present it in an entirely new typographical dress which both readers and advertisers will recognize as a most becoming and valuable improvement."

New presses are being put up to enable the publishers to supply the rapidly increasing demands for their popular sheet.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

That able, progressive, and excellent newspaper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is more prosperous than ever before. It says its advertising patronage and circulation were never before so large, and that it is making arrangements to greatly increase the mechanical resources of the office, and to enlarge and improve its news facilities. Among other evidences of its enterprise in this direction, it is mentioned that it has engaged Mr. William H. Russell, so famous for his extraordinary power of graphic description, as its correspondent at the Vienna Exposition. THE TIMES is now the foremost and trustworthy national organ of the Republican Party, and the friends of good government will rejoice at its prosperity.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in a late issue, speaks rather modestly of its rapid increase in circulation and future prospects. It announces that it has secured as its chief correspondent at Vienna William H. Russell, LL. D., the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, who visits Vienna as part of the suite of the Prince of Wales. Of course such a correspondent is paid very liberally. As to the circulation of THE TIMES, we can add some facts that the modesty of THE TIMES seems to forbid it to state. From personal observation we know that its daily circulation is second of the morning four-cent papers, and that its weekly circulation far exceeds that of any other political weekly in this country. The agricultural department of THE WEEKLY TIMES is complete, instructive, and reliable, and with its market reports make it an indispensable paper for the farmer. We are glad to note its growing circulation, already far exceeding 100,000. Presses and engines are now en route from England, which will enable THE TIMES to print 1,000 papers per minute, or 60,000 per hour. These presses will enable THE TIMES to keep its forms open until about 4 o'clock in the morning, and give the very latest news. Though it does not issue quadruple and quintuple sheets, by inserting unpaid advertisements, its news and advertising columns show that it still stands among the foremost of reliable and enterprising papers.

AMONG THE MOORS.

A Visit to Tangier—The Town and People.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

The *Epoca* of Madrid, had given out that Sir John Drummond Hay, our representative in Morocco, had left his usual residence at Tangier on a visit to the Sultan at the capital, with the express object of filling his mind with evil thoughts of Spain. The best way to contradict a lie is to track out the truth and tell it. There was no boat to Malaga for a few days; Tangier was but thirty-two miles off over the Straits; the Spahi was getting up steam in the bay; I determined to take a run across. Never had I greater reason to congratulate myself on a trip. Sir John Hay had left for Morocco, but his visit had no relation to Spain whatever. We were a party of five—a gallant captain of no matter what regiment and his wife, a portly, good-natured couple; a bright-eyed, bright-brained widow; a waggish Irishman, and myself. While steaming through the broad belt of water, with its poetic coast lines, that pours between the continents, we encountered a bottle-nosed whale puffing and spewing along. Hardly had we recovered from the newness of this sensation when we passed Cape Malabatta and out our way into the Bay of Tangier. The "Sultana of Moorish Cities," Tangier is sometimes called, and truly she does wear a regal, sultana-like air as seen from the distance, cushioned in state on the hillside, her white flat roofs rising one above another like the marble steps of a stately staircase, the tall towers of the mosques piercing the air, and the multitudinous many-colored flags of all nations fluttering above the various consulates. But as this, as in many other cases, it is distance lends enchantment to the view. A flotilla of tubs puts out to meet us; we descend into one manned by a brawny negro and a Moor, and put off for shore—that is, for as near the shore as our lading will allow. The instant the boat grounds, while we are yet some fifteen yards from the beach, a lot of wild fellows, in skull-cap and shirt tied at the waist and short cotton drawers, plunge into the water and advance to meet us. On they come till they are waist-deep, and before I well know what he is about, the foremost seizes me by the legs, slings me athwart his shoulder, and wades to the land. This is the undignified mode in which the Frank makes his appearance among the Moslems of Barbary. I was the first to land, and of course the first thought in my head was to turn round and laugh at my companions. The waggish Irishman took the affair philosophically, as if he were in the habit of riding man. My friend, the Captain, who turns the scale at seventeen stone two, was astride a lean Jew, who bent under his weight. I should dearly like to have a photograph of that gallant officer pick-a-back to add to my album. At one moment I had hopes that he would have got a drenching, but he held on like grim death, and made sure that the porter's nose would prove the sand if he stumbled. But the Jew got to the goal without making a mistake. The ladies were brought ashore on chairs carried between a pair of men.

THE TOWN OF TANGIER.

Tangier is a walled and fortified town. I do not think Vauban had any hand in the fortifications, and I do think the walls would go down before a respectable horn-blast quicker than those of Jericho. It swarms with a motley population much addicted to difference in shades of complexion. The Tangerines exhaust the primitive colors and most of the others in their features. There are lime-white Tangerines, copper and canary countenanced Tangerines, olive and beet-root hued Tangerines, Tangerines of the tint of the bottom of old pots, Tangerines of every tint—no, on second thoughts, there are no well-defined blue or green Tangerines; at least, none that I have seen. The town of Tangier is old as the hills, and courageously uncivilized. There is no gazetteer, no railway station, no theatre, no cab-stands, no daily paper, no drainage board to brag of. It is unconsciously backward; near as it is to Europe, a rifle-shot off the track of ships plying from the west to the ports of the Mediterranean, it preserves its Eastern aroma with a fine Moslem conservatism. Its ramparts of crumbling masonry are ornamented with ancient cannon, useless for offense, unless for defense, unless except for blowing up the artillerymen when a salute is fired, and even that, I should imagine, has to be ordered a week in advance. There is no locomotion, save in boxes and on the backs of quadrupeds, and quadrupeds of the inferior order—dogs, cats, and mongoose—are usually buried on the streets. But if the irregular town would shock M. Haussmann, its situation would satisfy the most exacting Yankee engineer. It is huddled in a sheltered nest on the fringe of a land of milk and honey; it has the advantage of a spread of level beach, and rejoices in balmiest of climes.

The streets of Tangier are so narrow that you could light a cigar from your neighbor's window at the opposite side; but there is no window, neither at this side nor the other. A hole with a grating is the only approach to a window that is visible. Moors are jealous, and to appreciate their household comforts you must first be able to turn their houses inside out. Those who have dived into the recesses say the fruit is as savory as the husk is repulsive. I have not been in a Moorish house, properly speaking, though I have entered two, but one was the house of a Christian consul and the other was in course of construction. The windowless houses, with their backs grudgingly turned to the lanes which do duty for streets, are low for the most part, and the lanes are not merely narrow, but crooked, go zig-zag, up and down, over hard cobble-stones, in a drunken stagger, and generally lead nowhere. There are mosques and stores, entered by horse-shoe arches, a bazaar, dotted over with squatting women, hooded with dirty blankets, selling warm griddle-cakes; moving here and there are the same spectral figures, in similar dirty blankets veiling them from head to foot; over the way are cylinders of mat, with nets caging the apertures at each end, to hold the cocks and hens, rabbits and pigeons, that are brought for sale by Riffians, descendants of the corsairs of that ilk, stalwart, brown, and bare-legged, with heads shaven but for the twisted scalp-lock left for the convenience of Azrael when he is dragging them to Paradise. Hebrews have their standings around, and deal in strips of cotton, brass dishes, and slippers, or change money, or are ready for anything in the shape of barter. Seated in the shade of that small niche in the wall, as on a tailor's shop-board, is an adool, or public notary, selling advice to a client; in the alcove next him is a worker in beads and filagree; from a dusky forge beyond comes the clang of anvils, where half-naked smiths are hammering out bits or fashioning horse-shoes. Mules, with Bedouins perched chin on knees amid the heap of merchandise on their backs, cross the bazaar at every moment; or strings of donkeys, stooping under bundles of fagots, pick their way. By and by—but this is not a frequent sight—a Moslem swell ambles past on gray barb, gorgeous in caparisons, the enormous-peaked saddle held in its place by girths round the beast's breast and quarters, and covered with scarlet hammercloth. If we move about and examine the stalls we see lumps of candied sweet-meats here, charms, snuff-boxes made of young cocoa-nuts and beads there, and jars of milk or baskets of dates elsewhere. At the fountain yonder, contrived in the wall and approached by rugged, sloppy steps, water carriers, wide-mouthed negro slaves, male and female, with brass curtain-rings in their ears, and skins blacker than the moonless midnight, come and go all day long, and jabber and wrangle with Mahommedan loafers, in coarse mantles and burnous of stuff striped like leopard skin. Beside the silent, gliding, ghost-like Mahommedan women, and the Hottentot Venus, you have Rebecca in gaudy kerchief, and Dona Dolores in silken skirt and lace mantilla, from neighboring Spain. In that mingling crowd all is novelty, all is noise, all is queer and shifting and diversified. Pass out by that ruinous gate to the open space beyond, where crouching hill-men are reposing themselves, and the camels in a circle are chewing the cud or uttering that half whine, half bellow, which is the only attempt of the poor brutes at conversation, and look at the sweet country beyond, with its gardens full of luscious fruit and caroling birds; walk up to that slant and survey the valleys, the plateaus, the brushwood, the flower patches, spreading over on to the hills that swell afar, until the peaks of the Atlas, cool with everlasting snow, close the view—you will stop there, long and lovingly, though night is falling, for breathing the air on the table-lands at the back of Tangier is drinking of champagne, and one does not tire of it soon. When you have had your fill of the beauties on the land side, turn to the sea, snuff in the evening breeze that comes floating up with a flavor of iodine upon it, and range round the sweeping vista, from Calpe, dimly perceptible on the right, over the Straits, studded with sails, on to where Trafalgar Bay ripples with smiling wavelets, as peaceful as if it had never been a bay of blood; and then finish and feast by the vision of the globe of fire descending into the Atlantic billows.

Russia's Desire for New Possessions.

The *Golos* of St. Petersburg urges the Russian Government to take the opportunity of the presence of the Japanese mission in that town to reopen negotiations as to the island of Saghalien. This island, though it forms part of the Japanese group, was, up to the year 1855, without a possessor. The first settlers in Saghalien appear to have been Japanese, for although Lapeyrouse did not find any on the island in 1787, the Russian traveler Krusenstern reports the presence of Japanese fishermen there eighteen years later. They were followed by Russian colonists, and, since the beginning of the present century, Saghalien has been inhabited by a mixed population of Japanese and Russians. The presence of a Russian squadron under Admiral Putiatin in the Japanese seas in 1853 led to the conclusion of a treaty in which the frontiers of the Russian and Japanese Empires were laid down, and it was stipulated that the Russian and Japanese settlers should remain "in peace and amity with each other." Any differences were to be settled by the local authorities, and if this should prove impracticable, by the neighboring Russian or Japanese Governor. The subjects of both States were further to be granted full liberty of commercial transit and colonization in the island. The treaty concluded by stipulating that "if the Japanese Government should at some future time declare itself disposed to accept the proposal of the Russian Government for the cession of the whole of Saghalien to Russia, in return for the abandonment of some of the Kurile Islands," negotiations should at once be entered into by the two Governments; and the *Golos* thinks that the time has now arrived for again sounding the Japanese Ministers on the subject.

KHIVA.

The Ruler and His Subjects—How the Land is Governed.

Berlin Correspondence London Standard.

The *Invalide Russe* gives some interesting particulars respecting Khiva, its ruler and its people. The Khan, Muhamed Rachim, is a young man of twenty-five years of age, who, though absolute lord and master of the lives of his subjects, pays little attention to State matters, and passes all his time with his concubines in the harem or with his hawks in the field. His dearest friend and chief adviser was (*requiescat in pace*) the Divan-begi Mad-Murad, who instigated his sovereign to lay hands upon the Russians just set at liberty, and always strongly discountenanced their release. The nominal Kushbegi, or Prime Minister, is one Nasar-jarym, who took the opposite side, and consequently had to go to the wall, as long as Mad-Murad enjoyed the ascendant. He is now, I presume, reinstated in the Royal favor. An other functionary, Pulvandshan, (pronounced Polvanjan,) described as "a sort of foreign minister," is a person of some ability and a linguist; for, besides several Asiatic tongues, he reads and speaks Russian. Two other personages, Ssadyk and Atanyazy, are in high favor with the Prince and popular with the people, but "incorrigible robbers and sworn foes of Russia." In the absence of any authentic particulars of the last outbreak on the part of the Khan, it does not appear whether these individuals have been hanged like Mad-Murad, or kept in reserve for some new phase in the shifting humors of the Khan. The regular military force of the Khanat consists of 500 foot and 1,000 horse. The latter wear a uniform, and are armed with percussion locks. The artillery is served by Afghans and Hindoos. In addition to these, there is an irregular force of 2,000 Turcomans, upon whom, however, little reliance can be placed. The country is divided for administrative purposes into as many districts as there are towns, each town with an outlying radius forming a district within which a representative of the Khan holds despotic sway. Justice, such as it is, is exercised by the Khan in person, or by judges whose decisions rest upon two foundations—the written law, (*schariat*,) and the unwritten law, (*adat*,) and frequently, *teste* the *Invalide*, upon none whatever. The ways and means are furnished in the first place by a household tax (ssalgyt) varying from four to twenty roubles a year, with two-fifths of the agricultural produce, when there is any. Another tax, called takapuaja, is levied upon garden produce. Among the nomad population the Karakalpaks contribute the value of one sheep in every hundred, of one ox or cow in twenty, and of one camel in six. The Khirgese are less heavily taxed. Upon imports an ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent. is charged, and then there are extraordinary imposts whenever it suits the purpose of the Khan to lay on the screw. Coming as they do from a Russian source, these particulars must, perhaps, be received with some caution. Still, there is little doubt that they present in the main a tolerably faithful picture of the general condition of things in a petty Asiatic principality.

The following are enumerated as the principal routes to Khiva: 1. From Fort Alexandrowski, on the Mangischlak foreland, through Bisch-Akty, across the springs of Tabynisu, Aibugir, and Kunja-Urgentsch; a distance of 300 versts. 2. From Krassnowodsk across the springs of Ssulmen, Tahagyl, Dachli, Usun-Kuju, and Dikscha; about 750 versts. 3. From the station of Tschiikisoniar through Mullakari, across the springs of Gesli-ata, Tsenagyl, &c., as in No. 1; 900 versts. 4. From Orenburg over Ak-tube and Embastation, along the shores of the Gulf of Aral, across Aibugir and Kunja-Urgentsch; 1,395 versts. 5. From Kasalinsk, across Irbai and Irkibai to Daukara; 725 versts. 6. From Perowsk to Irkibai, and thence as in No. 5; 750 versts. 7. From Dshisak, crossing Uschma, Temir-Kobuk, along the northern boundary of Bukhara, as far as Mysbulak, and thence to the Amu, 800 versts. There remains another way, namely, from Tchikischliar, along the right bank of the Atrek, through the Ssumbara Valley, across the ruined Turcoman fortifications of Kisyl-Armat, the springs of Dmar, Igdy, (on the ancient bed of the Amu,) Ortakuju, Dudur, and Ismychschir. The distance is about 765 versts, but this route has been only partially explored.

All these routes, adds the *Invalide*, on account of the scarcity of water and forage, offer great difficulties to the movements of large bodies of troops. This the Khivans know full well, and have accordingly lived hitherto in the conviction that an invasion has no dangers for them.

A Drowning Man's Sensations.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, treating of the bridge accident at Dixon, Ill., says:

After many hours spent in inquiry, the right individual was at length found, in the person of Dr. Hoffman, who was taken out of the river when in an unconscious condition, and full of water. He was able to come down to his office this morning, although he had a gash about three inches long in his head. He is very weak yet, but, notwithstanding the shock to his nervous system, and the mental depression caused by the loss of his wife, he gave a very interesting account of his narrow escape from drowning. Your correspondent interviewed him this morning, particularly with reference to his sensations while under the water, and learned from him what is subjoined.

My wife and I went to see the baptism of the converts, and took up a position on the bridge about thirty feet from the first pier, and between it and the abutment. We were surrounded by people—men, women, and children. Suddenly, while Mr. Pratt was entering the water with a female, I heard a report similar to that made by a small cannon, and in an instant the water closed over me, and I felt that something was pressing me down. A heavy weight appeared to be over me. I did not sink to the bottom. I was perfectly conscious, and immediately thought of getting out if possible. My hands came in contact with the trestle-work, and, crawling up as if ascending a ladder, I was fortunate in finding an opening through which I crawled and immediately arose to the surface. I was then, as near as I can judge, about seventy or eighty feet from the shore. I swam toward the bank, but when near it my strength gave out, and I sank. While swimming some person, who must have been under the water, caught hold of my left leg, and grasped tight for a minute, preventing me from going forward. The person let go as suddenly as he had taken hold, and I gave a stroke or two, when I encountered a dress. Thinking it was my wife, who was standing beside me when the span fell, I grabbed it, but, having become enervated, I was obliged to let it go. I was almost exhausted at the time, and do not know that the dress was that of my wife. I did not notice it particularly. My thoughts were almost solely confined to her, and I imagined when I saw the dress it was hers.

When I sank I was still sensible of the surroundings. I went apparently very close to the bottom. The current rolled me over and over, and my hands frequently came in contact with the gravel. I could feel the water running down my throat and in my ears, and all at once experienced the most delightful sensation. I seemed to be at peace with everything, and perfectly happy. My whole life passed before me like a flash of lightning, the events appearing in sequence, the most prominent appearing to be indelibly impressed upon my mind. Circumstances I had forgotten appeared vividly, and I did not want to be disturbed. I should have preferred to remain where I was. While in the midst of a beatific reverie, thinking what my wife would do if she were saved, and I drowned, I felt a hand on my shoulder. I was pulled out and placed on a rock. I was almost insensible, but gradually came to myself. Oh, how sick and wretched I felt.

After remaining on the rock about an hour, I was taken to my home. Here I commenced vomiting, and frequently ejected water and partially-digested food until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I was taken out of the water about 600 feet below the bridge. I was very thirsty after vomiting, and tried to drink some water, but the taste was so disagreeable that I could not bear it. The only way I could quench my thirst was by putting vinegar into the water, about an ounce and a half to a quarter of a pint. That struck me as a rather curious circumstance. I was greatly astonished at the number of events that passed through my mind while under the water. Nothing that occurred during childhood was evident, but everything since I was about nineteen years old appeared before me as if photographed. The sensation I experienced while the water was going down my throat was not unpleasant. It seemed as if I was going on a journey, and was surrounded by all kinds of beautiful things. While on the rock I felt very bad and desired to be let alone. The sudden transition from the beatific state in the water to the dry land seemed to have a bad effect, and made me indifferent to what was going on around me. Several people came to me and wanted to take me home, but I told them to let me alone, I was so miserable. The corpse of my wife was found after she had been in the water about three hours. It is said that Mrs. Hoffman's countenance was lighted up with a life-like smile, so peaceful and suggestive of such pleasant thoughts when dying that everybody's attention was attracted to her.

Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Last evening as No. 7 passenger-train for Cincinnati, over the Short Line Road, was passing Woodlawn Station, seven miles from this city, it was thrown from the track by a switch which had been moved by some malicious person. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured. Nobody else was hurt, though the engine, baggage-car, two passenger, and one sleeping coaches were thrown from the track. The train was delayed an hour and a half. The track is now clear.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, May 9.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York.

For the preservation of fish in Kinderhook Lake.

To provide for an assessment for regulating, grading, and sewering a part of Tenth-avenue and Ninety-third-street, in New-York City.

Amending the laws relating to town insurance companies.

Providing for the release of the dower interest of married women who are insane or under other disability.

Amending the act establishing an Insurance Department.

For the final settlement of the Safety Fund of the Hudson River Bank with the Banking Department.

Amending the charter of the City of Hudson, Columbia County.

Requiring mortgages on personal property to be filed with town clerks.

Authorizing Kingston, Ulster County, to issue bonds for a town building.

To incorporate the Xavier Union of the City of New-York.

Amending the laws relative to the office of Receiver of Taxes in New-York City.

Regulating the rates of passenger fare on the Ithaca and Athens Railroad.

For continuing Bushwick-avenue, in New Lots, Kings County.

Changing the school boundaries from those laid down in chapter 874 of the laws of 1872.

Legalizing certain ordinances and proceedings of the Common Council of Rochester.

Increasing the ferriage between Hudson and Athens.

Authorizing the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.

Authorizing the City of Auburn to purchase lands for cemetery purposes.

Amending the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women.

Compelling railroad commissioners to give bonds.

Relative to the distribution of public funds to academies and academical departments.

Relative to the office of public administrator in New-York City.

To incorporate the New-York Mortgage and Trust Company.

A conference committee was appointed on the Rochester Water bill.

Relative to the salaries of surrogates and county judges, fixing the salaries of the County Judge of Kings County at $10,000; of the Surrogate of Kings County at $10,000; of the Surrogate of Westchester County at $6,000.

The Brooklyn charter was reported from the select committee, Mr. Murphy dissenting. He stated that his grounds for dissenting were entirely political, as it was sought to place the government of that city in the hands of the Republicans by the charter as just reported. In the main, however, he was free to say the charter was a good Democratic one.

Mr. Perry asked unanimous consent to place the new charter on its third reading, which was granted, and the bill passed—yeas 17, nays 4.

An hour's time was consumed on various motions to adjourn, when finally Mr. Madden accused Senators Johnson and Tiemann of making a bear garden of the Senate in filibustering on the question of adjournment.

Messrs. Johnson and Tiemann both cast back the imputation.

The Senate finally took a recess.

Lieut.-Gov. Beach sent a communication of thanks to the Senate for the beautifully engrossed resolutions sent him.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill reported it with amendments.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported bills authorizing the leasing of certain real estate in New-York; also, the newspaper claim bills.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Fort, from the Ways and Means Committee, to which was referred the concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Phillips, reported the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly be, and they are hereby, authorized, to contract with Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of New-York City, for a full-length portrait of Abraham Lincoln, to be placed in the Governor's Room of the Capitol, at an expense not to exceed the sum of $3,000.

Mr. Phillips, in a speech, sustained the report, and it was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Batcheller it was resolved that the Legislature go into the election of a Regent of the University, on the 14th of May, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Oswald Ottendorfer.

The bill relative to local improvements in the City of New-York was received from the Senate.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill, saying it was plainly evident the House had been deceived concerning this bill. He called attention to the fact that the bill, in a few simple lines, amended the New-York charter concerning the laying of stone pavements, and he was certain this House did not desire to amend that charter in this surreptitious manner.

Mr. Deering was preparing to discuss the merits of the bill, and this particular provision, when

Mr. A. B. Cornell said he had not made his motion to open the merits of the bill. He referred to the fact that two bills had been introduced to amend the charter, and he thought that was the proper way to make such amendments, and not to tack them upon other bills.

Mr. Deering continued, maintaining that the provisions of the bill were perfectly right and proper.

Mr. Roche said this bill was the product of the great champion reformer, John H. Strahan—a gentleman who had received $26,000 as private counsel of Controller Green. He was the champion of this bill; it was he who was before the subcommittee and got this bill smuggled through; he was, he said, a good specimen of the "reformers."

Mr. Blumenthal arose to correct the gentleman. Mr. John H. Strahan, he said, is not and never was known as a member of the Reform Association, and was never known to be connected with the reform movement. Mr. Controller Green had seen fit to employ him as counsel, but for what reason he was unable to say. This much, Mr. Blumenthal said, was due to the Reform Association and to the reform movement, as well as to Mr. Strahan himself. Mr. Blumenthal then proceeded to give a history of the origin and progress of this bill. It was a very simple bill as introduced in the Senate, passed that body and came here. It was referred to the sub-committee and totally changed.

He then took ground against it, and it was understood that Mr. Crary was to oppose it, but he could not secure the opportunity to do so. Now he protested against this bill, which was in the interest of the stone-pavement ring of New-York, and had thus far been pushed forward by the paid counsel of that ring.

Mr. Deering, insisting that the bill was a proper one, said that as there was nothing in the charter providing for assessments for local improvements, this bill makes that provision. The fifth section simply provided for paying for the work done on Seventh-avenue, and he asked if this was not proper. It provided that the Commissioner of Public Works, after examination, shall certify to the work performed, and he asked if this provision is not made, who is to make this certification? As to the charge that the bill was in the interest of the stone-pavement ring, he said it was nothing of the sort.

Mr. Husted said that it was due to his action perhaps, more than to that of any other member that this bill was passed. He had sat down with the gentleman, Mr. Strahan, and had gone over it section by section, and he was convinced it was right. Since then he had heard an argument on the bill before the Senate Committee on Cities, and he was further convinced it was right. The Senate Committee were also so convinced. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Palmer, had told him that the bill contained no provision which ought not to be enacted into a law. The Controller of the City of New-York says without it the wheels of the Government cannot be kept in motion. So the real fact of the business was, this bill was not the fraud, humbug, and swindle it has been called. Nevertheless, he would vote for the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was carried and the bill was recommitted for amendment.

Mr. Lincoln moved to take from the table the bill to regulate interest on money and to prevent usury, which had been ordered to a third reading. Lost 43 to 64.

Mr. Lincoln then asked consent to offer the following:

Whereas, Rumors are afloat that the national banks of the State have been assessed large sums of money to be used in effecting the passage of the Senate bill known as the Winslow Usury bill, therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Five be appointed by the Speaker of this House, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate into said matters and report at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh objected.

Some conversation then ensued as to fixing a time for taking a final vote on the bill, and it was agreed to take the bill from the table and fix upon Wednesday next at 11 A. M., and this was done.

The canal funding resolutions were made the special order for next Tuesday morning.

Mr. Deering moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill providing for two additional clerks in the New-York Court of Sessions was lost, and that the motion be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Jacobs rose and said: We were again called upon to mourn the loss of one of our illustrious countrymen, and proceeded to speak of the death of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, closing with offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, The death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is an event which invokes a national sorrow; and,

Whereas, The Assembly of the State of New-York are deeply sensible of the national loss; therefore,

Resolved, That we unite with the Senate of this State in expressing our profound regret at the sudden decease of the late Chief-Justice of our highest judicial tribunal, and that it is due to his memory that we should express our high appreciation of his zealous and exalted patriotism and his eminent services to the country at large, and especially during the hour of the greatest peril.

Resolved, That the ability and integrity which have marked the career of the deceased in the performance of his official duties, together with his moral courage in defending the cause of human liberty, have endeared his memory in the hearts of the people of the whole Union.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Chief-Justice on behalf of the Assembly.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

Mr. Coggeshall followed, saying a great and good man had fallen, and the country mourns its loss. He then proceeded to speak in eloquent language of the services performed by the deceased in behalf of the country.

Mr. Vedder next spoke in eulogy of the life and services of the deceased.

Messrs. Husted, Clarke, and Van Cott also spoke, when the resolutions were adopted.

The Chair announced the following as the committee to attend the funeral:—Messrs. Vedder, Herring, Opdyke, Peil, Van Cott, Jacobs and Blumenthal.

On motion of Mr. Jacobs, the Speaker of the House was added to the committee, and the House adjourned.

The Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ Church, in this city, this morning. The services commenced at 11 o'clock. The pall-bearers consisted of ten clergymen and sixteen laymen. The order of the procession was as follows: The Standing Committee of the Diocese, the clergy of the Episcopal Church, clergy of other churches, the trustees and faculty of Kenyon College and the Theological Seminary, members of several convocations, vestries of the different churches of Cincinnati and vicinity, and citizens in carriages. The Bishops, consisting of Bishop Bedell, Bishop Lee from Delaware, and three Bishops from Canada, met the corpse at the door, and repeated the passage beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life." The anthems from Psalms xxx. and xix. were then read, respectively, after which the "Gloria Patri" was sung. Dr. Burr, of Portsmouth, the oldest Presbyter, then read from the Prayer Book, after which was sung "I heard a voice from Heaven." Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, then repeated the Lord's Prayer, and Bishop Bedell pronounced the bendiction. The body was followed to Spring Grove Cemetery by a large procession of carriages. Nearly all the clergy of other denominations of the city were present. The entire services were exceedingly impressive.

CUBA.

Conflicts with the Insurgents—Bidwell the Forger Sent to England.

HAVANA, May 7, via KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—All vessels arriving here from ports in communication with New-Orleans are compelled to undergo quarantine. The United States steamer Powhattan arrived here from Key West, but her commander understanding that the vessel would be quarantined, sailed again last evening for Key West.

The insurgents attacked the town of Zucayhama, but, being repulsed by Spanish troops, were unable to destroy the town.

The Spanish troops attacked the intrenched camp of the insurgents at Najaro Grande, and aided by artillery dislodged the insurgents. The Spanish Commander reports a loss of four killed and sixteen wounded, and says the insurgents lost sixteen killed and many wounded, who were carried to the woods.

A Spanish steamer arrived here with 400 Carlist prisoners, who have come to reinforce the Spanish army in the field.

The steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

HAVANA, May 8.—Gen. Benegassi is dead.

A boat from the English gun-boat Fly received Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, and carried him to the English steamer Corsica, which left this evening for England. Bidwell is in the charge of the English detectives. His wife is a passenger on the Corsica. It is reported that Bidwell will turn State's evidence on his arrival in England.

The officers and crew of the steam-ship Morro Castle have testified before the Spanish authorities in the case of Wilson, the New-York thief, who attempted to rob the English detectives on board the steamer Morro Castle during her voyage from New-York to this port. Wilson will probably be liberated soon and banished.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba to-day says O'Kelly arrived there yesterday and was placed in the Morro Fort. The trial will be continued there.

MEXICO.

Jesuits in Trouble—A Novel Cure for the Epizootic.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3, via HAVANA, May 7.—The police have been ordered to prohibit Jesuits living in societies in Ajaca. Several Jesuits preached disobedience to the laws and the Constitution, and their arrest was ordered, but being advised of the movement against them, fled.

A Catholic society in the capital has presented Señor Vigil, the editor of the *Siglo*, with a medal bearing the effigy of the Pope, for writing articles in defense of the Jesuits.

The Government candidates for President and Secretary of Congress will probably be elected.

The Chiefs of Chihuahua told the people that the Holy Water Springs, in Saint Blas, were the best cure for the epizootic. The journals complain that the poor owners of horses spent their money and lost their animals.

Mining interests are reviving.

UTAH.

Brigham Young's Opinion on the Indian Situation.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8.—The correspondent of the Omaha *Herald*, yesterday, interviewed Brigham Young, and obtained his views of the Indian question. Mr. Young said that in 1847 he settled in this country with 140 souls, and for thousands of miles around them the land was infested with hostile Indians; that he gained their friendship by acting honorably with them, and never stooping to deception; when he made a promise, he kept it; that the hostility of the Indians had been augmented by the robberies committed by unscrupulous agents of the Government; that they had lost all faith in the honor and integrity of Government officials; that the Modocs did to the Commissioners just what they thought was being endeavored to be done to them, and that peace should be made at any cost, or the entire West would be embroiled in a general Indian war. When the correspondent asked Mr. Young whether he indorsed President Grant's Indian policy, he replied: "I indorse the policy so far as it corrects abuses and tends to a lasting peace and to the civilization of the Indians." He also said that an Indian war would destroy the commerce, capital, and immigration between Missouri and the Pacific coast, and retard the settlement of the country for twenty years, which would in itself be a great calamity.

To-day, Major Malley instituted a suit against the *Tribune* of this city to recover $50,000 for an alleged libel.

The Snake Pi Utes.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 8.—Advices by mail from Camp Warren, dated May 2, received at Reno to-day, say that Gen. Wheaton has instructed his commissary to provide partial subsistence for the band of Snake Pi Utes under Ocheo, who has promised to remove his people from the vicinity of the lava beds to Camp Warren. Ocheo has been one of the most formidable enemies of the whites in former wars, but as evidence that he does not intend to aid Capt. Jack, he offers to send some of his warriors to fight the Modocs.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—Cotton in good demand; Middlings, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 1,819 bales; gross, 2,023 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,733 bales; sales last evening, 1,800 bales; to-day, 2,800 bales; stock, 151,127 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,050 bales; gross, 17,349 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,215 bales; coastwise, 2,272 bales; to the Continent, 6,129 bales; sales, 17,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 18c.; Low Middlings, 17½c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 692 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,007 bales; sales, 1,031 bales; stock, 30,463 bales; weekly, net receipts, 4,595 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,444 bales; to the Continent, 1,057 bales; coastwise, 2,708 bales; sales, 3,130 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 691 bales; gross, 768 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 25,541 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,188 bales; gross, 3,769 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,502 bales; sales, 1,550 bales.

GALVESTON, May 9.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 430 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,330 bales; coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 41,393 bales; weekly, net receipts, 2,952 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,190 bales; coastwise, 1,352 bales; sales, 1,350 bales.

MOBILE, May 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 489 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,464 bales; coastwise, 281 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 29,912 bales; weekly, net receipts, 3,634 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,252 bales; coastwise, 1,391 bales; sales, 4,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

2½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93⅜@93½. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes, 54f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 731,000 bales, including 371,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 107,000 bales, including 71,000 American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Cotton, to arrive, firmer. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, all of which were American.

12¼ P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, May, at 9d.; from same ports, deliverable June, at 8⅞d.; shipped from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9d., and from New-Orleans, deliverable May, at 8 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculation and export.

2¼ P. M.—Cotton—The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 588,000 bales, including 200,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 1d. ℔ cental for average California White; 12s. 3d. for Club do.; and 11s. 2d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring.

3 P. M.—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8 3-16d., and shipped from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9 1-16d.@9⅛d.

3¼ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales 8,000 bales were American. The advance in Cotton, to arrive, has been lost. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable in May, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American.

LONDON, May 9.—Sugar, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 64s.@64s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Common Resin, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine opened at 39s. 6d., and closed at 39s.@39s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, May 8.—Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 12@13 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 16@16½ ℔ cent. premium; 60 days, in gold, 28 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 32 ℔ cent. premium; on London, 40 ℔ cent. premium; on Spanish Gold, 25@26 ℔ cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Leather, sides	5,137
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	44
Copper, bbls	14	Rosin, bbls	260
Cotton, bales	1,448	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,620
Dried Fruit, pkgs	15	Beef, pkgs	40
Eggs, bbls	1,749	Pork, pkgs	914
Flour, bbls	7,063	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,100
Meal, bbls	120	Lard, tcs	883
Wheat, bushels	35,768	Grease, pkgs	350
Corn, bushels	50,256	Pea-nuts, bags	289
Oats, bushels	53,253	Butter, pkgs	3,226
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pkgs	1,322
Seed, bags	419	Tobacco, hhds	201
Beans, bbls	72	Tobacco, pkgs	1,095
Hemp, bales	52	Whisky, bbls	531
Hides, No	107	Wool, bales	123
Hides, bdls	11		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Menam, for London—17,252 bushels Wheat, 1,845 bbls. Flour, 3,000 Staves.

By the bark Republik, for Bremen—3,187 bbls. Petroleum, 370 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the bark Uriel, for Stettin—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship City of Perth, for London—150 bales Hops, 163 logs Satin-wood, 8,623 bags Oil-cake, 8,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 7,380 Staves, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Donau, for Glasgow—22,000 bushels Corn, 1,003 bbls. Flour, 250 bales Cotton, 100 bbls. Grease.

By the bark Sarah, for Naples—726 hhds. Tobacco, 372 bbls. Rosin, 300 boxes Starch, 5 cases Straw Hats.

By the bark F. M. Hurlbut, for Marseilles—401 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Pulcenella, for Cork and orders—21,214 bushels Corn.

By the brig Eberhard, for Gibraltar and orders—6,130 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark La Ceguena, for Cette—437 bbls. Tallow, 515 hhds. Tallow.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling in lots at from 36½c.@38c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers and jobbers report a fairly active movement in stock, especially in the finer styles of goods, on a steady basis as to prices. The sales through the auction-rooms indicated considerable urgency in the demand for seasonable work, with, however, some irregularity as to values. The Boston report is of an order business almost exclusively. "Buyers are represented as being out of the market, and busy in distributing goods previously purchased. Trade in the interior is not brisk and sharp. The manufacturers of heavy work, who are usually busy at this season, are not producing the usual quantity of goods, but are moving along quietly until the wants of consumers shall be more definitely known. Leather of all descriptions is dull, and there is very little demand for Hides while there is a probability of a lower range of prices. Too many goods have been made, and the shrewdest manufacturers are carefully watching for any change in the present aspect of affairs."

BRICKS—Have been quoted about steady, with a moderate inquiry noted for the principal kinds. Jersey quoted at $7@$11 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; North River, $7 50@$8, afloat, and $9 50@$10, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$10, afloat, $10@$12, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $15@$18 afloat, and $17 50@$20 50, delivered; and Philadelphia, $38@$42 50, afloat and delivered.

CANDLES—There has been a very slack business noted in all descriptions on the previous basis as to values.

COAL—Has been unchanged as to price. Domestic varieties sell readily. In foreign there is but little doing at the moment.

COFFEE—A livelier inquiry has been noted for Rio and Santos, on a firm market, with sales reported here since our last of 1,000 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 18¾c.; 500 bags do., by the Flamsteed, at 18½c.; 1,110 bags do., by the St. Ursula; 2,460 bags Santos, by the Bernard; and 1,461 bags Rio, by J. L. Prendergast, to arrive, on private terms; at Baltimore, 1,500 bags Rio, by the Traveler, on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags Rio, by the J. F. Pust, to arrive, at 18¾c., gold, ℔ ℔. Laguayra has also attracted more attention at full rates; sales, 2,475 bags, by the J. F. Merrill, and 904 bags by the A. B. Patterson, on private terms. Other kinds have also been in good request and quoted strong in price; sales, 400 bags Savanilla at 18¾c., and 250 bags Costa Rica at 18¾c., gold, ℔ ℔. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; prime, 19c.@19½c., gold, ℔ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17½c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@19¼c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand for early delivery on a steadier basis as to values, the official quotations, however, remaining as before. Sales, 1,254 bales, including 713 bales to shippers, 489 bales to spinners, and 52 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery show a fair degree of animation, and prices have been further advanced 3-16c.@¼c. ℔ ℔., aided, in part, by the somewhat more favorable Liverpool reports. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 15,900 bales, (of which 1,600 bales last evening and 14,300 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18¾c.@18 11-16c., June at 18 11-16c.@18¾c., July at 18¾c., August at 18¾c.@18 11-16c., with 100 bales October sold at 17¼c., and 300 bales November at 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,448 bales, including 776 bales from Norfolk and 672 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 5,779 bales, and this week 43,388 bales, against 46,972 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1 3,292,119 bales, against 2,582,836 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22

EGGS—Have been in good demand within the range of from 14½c.@16½c. for ordinary to choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main dealings in really good to prime stock at 15½c.@16c. ℔ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been firm and fairly active; sales, 4,250 boxes, part in lots, at $2 50, currency.

FRUITS—The recent dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way, at about former figures; sales, 1,100 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 25; 250 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 85; 150 cases Layer Figs, and 250 boxes Jordan Shelled Almonds, on private terms; 40 barrels Currants at 8¼c.; 35 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.@8¼c.; 8 half cases Leghorn Citron at 37c.; 5 cases English do. at 35¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active movement has been noted in State and Western Flour, the storm interfering with business, and the scarcity of freight-room operating against free export dealings. The offerings of shipping stock have been limited and holders have been generally quite confident in their views. Trade brands have been in moderate supply and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, chiefly $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 25@$7 40; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were about 3,250 bbls. shipping extras at the ruling figures.

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 00@$5 25	
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 25	
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 35	
Extra State	6 90@ 8 25	
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 25	
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50	
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40	
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 35	
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50	
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@10 50	
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50	
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50	

Southern Flour has been quiet at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and at $8 25@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been inactive since our last, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Sales equal to 210 bbls., chiefly at $9 50@$9 75 for California, and $10 25@10 50 for Oregon. ....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 85@$6 for Fancy; sales 250 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 20@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 45@$3 75 for Fancy do., and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls....Bag-meal quiet at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse; $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow....Oat-meal selling slowly at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—There has been less animation in the general market. Spring Wheat has been comparatively quiet, with strictly prime samples of Milwaukee stock held 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, on a very scant offering, thus checking business; and other grades quoted about steady, on a moderate supply and less urgent call for stock, especially from shippers, in view of the difficulty of procuring early accommodation in the berth freight line for British ports. Winter has been held firmly, on, however, a slack trade, wholly for milling. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with the same figures claimed for prime samples, in store; $1 65 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 68 for very choice No. 2 North-west do.; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 3 Spring, car stock; $1 35@$1 43 for Rejected Spring; $2 05 for small lots of Amber Western, and $2 20 for White State, to arrive.... For forward delivery there were bids reported of $1 60 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of June, with holders asking 2c.@3c. a bushel more; no important dealings transpired.... Corn has attracted less attention for early delivery, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. The export inquiry has been checked by the want of freight room for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 67c.@68c. for ordinary to prime new Mixed Western; 68½c. for choice do.; 65½c.@69c. for new Yellow Western, afloat; 72c.@73c. for White do.; 67c.@67½c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store. ....For forward delivery there has been rather more inquiry noted for prime sail Mixed Western, on the basis of 64c.@65c. for June options; 20,000 bushels were sold at the latter rate....Rye dull and unchanged; quoted at 97c.@$1 for Western and Canada, the latter in bond.... Barley very quiet within the previous reduced range....Barley-malt has been in moderate request, with sales reported, since our last, of 5,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1, three months' credit; and 1,500 bushels Canada West, from store, at $1 25, cash.... Oats, though not remarkably active, have been quoted quite firm as to values, on a restricted offering of prime samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 50c.@52c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 50¼c. for average samples; 49c.@50¼c. for new Black do., and 52c.@55c. for new White do., with old stock quoted altogether nominal....A moderate call has been noted for Feed, in a jobbing way, at from $20@$26 ℔ ton, showing steadiness.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Business has been very tame, as a rule, yet values have been unchanged. Bags quoted at 15c.@15¼c. Bagging nominal at 11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair call noted, especially for the better grades of stock, which have been offered rather reservedly. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 30@$1 50; Good Hay, $1 15@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 75c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally dull, yet quoted essentially the same as to values. American quoted at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2 1-16c., currency, ℔ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 250 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency, ℔ lb.

HOPS—Have been moving very slowly, yet, with restricted supplies available, holders have been generally firm in their views. Brewers purchase little stock, as they buy only to meet urgent wants. In old product further export movements are noted cutting down the supply here materially. The week's receipts of domestic have been 243 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 22,161 bales. The imports of foreign during the week have been 140 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,379 bales. The week's exports hence have been 461 bales, all old stock. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, 45c.; crop of 1872, 10c.@15c.; old olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian nominal at 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@55c. ℔ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—Trade falls considerably short of the expectations of most dealers thus far. Stocks, however, are not offered freely, and prices are quoted generally steady.

LEATHER—With comparatively light arrivals and a very moderate call for supplies, prices of Sole remain about as last quoted, ruling firm for the most desirable grades of stock. Choice Upper Leather has been selling quite promptly on arrival at steady rates. The finer styles of Harness Leather are also as sole at former figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ℔ ℔.

METALS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Copper at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of small lots of Lake at 32¼c.@33c., and 100,000 lbs. English at 30c.@30½c....Pig-iron has been generally dull and weak—Scotch especially so—under somewhat freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tons Glengarnock, part from ship, at $48, and 300 tons Allentown, part at $50. Wrought Scrap-iron has been in more request, but easier in price; sales, 600 tons at $50 50 ℔ ton. Other kinds quiet. We quote Glengarnock Pig at $48@$49; Eglinton do. at $48@$49; No. 1 American Pig at $48@$50; No. 2 do. at $46; Wrought Scrap at $50@$52; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$83....Pig-lead in demand at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 100 tons....Spelter dull at 7½c.@8c., gold. ....Pig-tin very quiet, with Straits quoted at 32c., and English at 31½c., gold....Tin plates have been inactive; sales, 300 boxes Charcoal at $11 87½, gold; and 250 boxes Coke Terne on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12; Charcoal Ternes, $10@$10 75. Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Ternes, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ℔ box....Zinc dull; 10 casks Mussuman sold at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The main call has been for boiling grades, which have been quoted steady. Jobbing trade quite tame at the moment. Sales, 352 hhds. and 47 tcs. Cuba, for boiling purposes, at 31c.; 63 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.; and retail lots of New-Orleans, chiefly the finer qualities, within the previous range. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c., chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@45c., and English Islands at 30c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been more active, and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported since our last of 1,520 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at $3 07@$3 12½; quoted at the close at $3 10@$3 15; equal to 5,000 bbls., from yard, on private terms, and 700 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 25 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar steady, though not active; 50 bbls. Washington sold at $3 75 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine opened at 50¼c., with sales of 50 bbls., but closed dull at 50c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—There has been rather more movement noted in the jobbing line at generally steady rates. Further sales of 10,000 gallons Linseed were reported at 97c., and other sales rumored, without reliable particulars.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 9¼c., in bulk....Refined has been moderately sought after, with early deliveries quoted here at 21c., and at Philadelphia, 19¼c. Sales have been reported here of 7,100 bbls. August options, at 20¾c.@21c. ℔ gallon.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 26¾c.@27c. City Naphtha 11c.@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—Business in Pork for early delivery, has been confined to small job lots at easier rates, though stock has not been offered with much freedom; 150 bbls. new Western Mess were placed, in lots, at $18, and 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $17@$17 50; other kinds wholly nominal. For forward delivery the offerings have been more liberal, depressing values materially, on a comparatively moderate call for supplies, almost wholly for May and June options; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, May options, at $17 87½, down to $17 50, and 1,000 bbls. do., June, at $17 50, closing at this rate for both months....A ready sale has been noted for City Dressed Hogs within the steady range of 7¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔; nothing new in Western....Cut Meats have been quoted heavy, with holders showing more urgency in their offerings of stock, especially Western product, while the demand has been comparatively limited; sales 30 boxes Shoulders at 7c., at which full lots were available; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, sugar-cured, at 12c; 450 tcs. Pickled do., in lots, part at 11¼c.@12c.; and job lots of Bulk Meats within the former range. For June delivery at Chicago, a sale of 400,000 lbs. Dry-salted Shoulders, in bulk, was reported at 6¼c. ℔ ℔....Bacon, though quoted about steady, within the range of 9¼c.@9½c.@10c. for Long and Short Clear, has been very dull; 100 boxes Short Rib were placed on private terms, quoted at 9⅜c.@9c., and a small lot of Western Cumberland, from dock, at 8¾c., quoted at 8¾c.@9c....The Lard market has been very tame for goods for prompt delivery. Western Steam was quoted about steady at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., with sales reported of 490 tcs., in lots. City product very slow of sale, and quoted at 9c., at which 50 tcs. were purchased by a refiner, and other small lots were placed at the same rate. For forward delivery there has been a rather more confident demand noted, with a somewhat steadier market toward the close, holders evincing less eagerness to place stock. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 9¼c., and 2,250 tcs. do., July, at 9½c., which rates were bid at the close, and 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ ℔ more asked. May options were quoted at 9¼c. bid, and 9 5-16c. asked; 750 tcs. were reported placed on private terms. ....Beef products have been very quiet throughout within the range of from $9@$11 for New Mess; $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands. ....The trade in Butter has been comparatively moderate, though on most kinds of stock buyers have had the advantage as to values, with a fair offering of new products, chiefly of State, and especially low grade goods. New Butter quoted at 30c.@35c. for fair to strictly prime State; 35c.@38c. for fancy lots, and 25c.@32½c. for Western; Old quoted within the range of from 35c.@42c. for fair to choice State, and 43c.@45c. for fancy lots. ....Cheese has been in moderate request and held with confidence. Desirable goods have been offered with reserve. Old stock pretty well worked off. We quote: New State Factory at 10c.@11c.@15c.; State Dairy at 8c.@15c. And old product thus: 9c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, and 12c.@15c. for good to choice Western Factory, ℔ ℔, the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

SALT—The inquiry has been mainly for Sack, which has been quoted firm. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 65@$3 50, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SUGARS—Trade has been fair in Raw since our last, and the market has been quoted firm. Refiners have been bidding with more freedom, especially for Muscovadoes. Sales have been reported of 3,205 hhds. and 552 boxes, including 3,205 hhds. strict fair to prime refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8¼c., (of which 2,282 hhds. were placed late yesterday;) 125 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 350 boxes clayed Havana at 8c.@8¾c.; and 77 boxes molasses Sugar at 7⅜c. ℔ ℔. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7⅞c.@7¾c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9½c.; Grocery Cuba, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Grocery Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11¾c.; Crushed at 11¾c.; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's, 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Yellows at 9¼c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in reduced supply and held firmly, but has been less active; 156,000 lbs. inferior to strictly prime sold in lots at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ℔ ℔. Prime to choice Stearine, in tcs., quoted at 9¼c.@10c., without important movements. Of Grease, 265 pks. were placed, in lots, at 5c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Since the auction sales business has been very tame; values, however, have been quoted about steady; 500 half-chests Green were placed on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate trade has been noted since our last, at unchanged rates. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 54 cases 1872 Ohio Seed Leaf at 6c.; 44 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6¼c.; 200 cases 1871 sundries at 15c.@65c.; 150 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c., and 300 bales Havana at 75c.@90c.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 93c.@93¼c., with sales of 275 bbls., chiefly at 93c., though closing at 93¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room and tonnage have been reported comparatively scarce for early use, and held with increased firmness, thus checking negotiations, and business has been quite tame in nearly all lines since our last. Grain room and berth was in most urgent request, and the bids indicated a stronger market. Petroleum vessels were in fair demand.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 2,000 Hand-spikes at 2½d. each; and an American bark, 1,018 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For London, by steam, 40 boxes Bacon, at 45s.; and 8 tcs. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d., with, by sail, 9¼d. bid, and 9½d. asked, for Wheat. Also, an Austrian bark, 1,047 tons, for general cargo, reported at £2,000....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, at 32s. 6d....For Bristol, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon, at 45s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 501 tons, to arrive, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. for Refined, and 6s. 6d. for Crude, privileges extending to the Continent. Dutch ports excluded, and 6d. extra if to Amsterdam; a Norwegian bark, 362 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum or its products, on private terms, to the United Kingdom; an American bark, 395 tons, with Deals, reported from Musquash at 107s. 6d.; a bark, 387 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, and a British bark, 410 tons, with Dye-woods, reported from the west coast of Mexico, at 93s....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 289 tons, hence, with about 1,860 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Dublin, a British ship, 892 tons, and a British bark, 900 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For Antwerp, by steam, 60 hhds. Tobacco, at 50s....For the German Baltic, a Danish brig, 216 tons, hence, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 7s.; a German bark, 353 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. do. (chartered anew) at 7s. ℔ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian brig, 192 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Corunna, a British brig, 196 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. ℔ bbl....For the Adriatic, an American bark, 345 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. ℔ bbl....For Cardenas and orders, a schooner, 190 tons, with Boards and Shooks, reported from St. John, at $10 50, and $5c....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, 144 tons, with Boards, from St. John, at $10 50....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 235 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, Va., at $1 25 ℔ bbl....For Savannah, an American ship, 1,221 tons, with Guano, reported from Enderberry Island, at $21....For New-York, an American bark, 693 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $5 50; two British barks, 704 and 390 tons, with do., from Cardenas, at $6 50 and $7; an American brig, 268 tons, with do., from Sagua, at $7; a schooner, 195 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4 50; two American barks, 538 and 492 tons, with Sugar, from Zaza, at $7 50; three British barks, 560, 580, and 488 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at $5 50@$6; an American bark, 321 tons, and a British brig, 270 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 311 bales; gross, 343 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,901 bales; coastwise, 58 bales; sales, 680 bales; stock, 7,278 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 311 bales; gross, 1,537 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,901 bales; coastwise, 565 bales; sales, 1,038 bales; spinners, 739 bales; taken out of stock, 200 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9, 1873.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 205 cars, or 3,272 head, making a total since Monday of 3,540, against 4,119 for the same time last week. The quality of the Cattle was not up to the usual mark for the season, and not such as to tempt butchers to purchase beyond immediate wants. Dressed Beef has had but a moderate sale for the last three days, and the general tone of the market has been weak. After an unsuccessful effort to advance prices a fraction, so as to more nearly cover the cost of the Cattle, the market settled to the level of last Monday's trade, and the offerings were slowly worked off at a range of 10½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. for natives, and 9½c.@10½c. for Texans. Of the 108 car-loads offered at Communipaw, Nelson Morris furnished 101 cars, all native Cattle, and sold by his regular salesmen at 11c.@12c. ℔ ℔.—mainly at 11c.@11½c., to dress 56 lbs. and 57 lbs. to the gross cwt. D. C. Coney sold 50 mixed Kentucky Cattle, part rough, 7¼ cwt. average, at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.; 32 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 11c.@12c. and 40 Texans, 5¾ cwt., at 10c. ℔ ℔., to dress 56 lbs. to the gross cwt. D. Weixel sold 123 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11½c. ℔ ℔., to dress 57 lbs. W. Thompson sold 85 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11c. ℔ ℔. T. C. Eastman sold 41 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11½c.; 48 do., 7 cwt., at 11¼c.; and 51 Texans, 5¾ cwt., at 9¾c. ℔ ℔.

Less than 500 Calves were received here to-day, and prices were firmly maintained. Sales include 380 State Calves, 107 lbs. to 140 lbs., at 6¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.; and a few choice Jersey Calves were sold at 10c. Hume & Elliott sold 152 State Calves, 131 lbs. average, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.; 29 do., 130 lbs., at 8¼c.; 302 do., 121 lbs. average, at 8¼c.; and 14 do., 107 lbs., at 6¼c.

Receipts of Sheep and Lambs yesterday and to-day were 24 cars, or 6,675 head, making a total of 8,155 since Monday, against 6,800 for the same time last week. The demand for fat Sheep was good at comparatively high prices. Poorest to best sheared Sheep were sold at 6c.@7c. ℔ ℔., and fair to choice unshorn at 7¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. Spring Lambs have been more plenty, and closed dull at 13c.@16c. ℔ ℔. for ordinary to good lots. Hume & Elliott sold 372 sheared Ohio Sheep, 85 lbs. average, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔.; 136 do., 88 lbs., at 6¼c.; 135 do., 95 lbs., at 6¾c.; 160 do., 78 lbs., at 5¾c.; 151 unshorn Massachusetts, 103 lbs., at 8¼c.; 148 do., 114 lbs., at $8 41 ℔ 100 lbs.; and 182 Virginia Lambs, 47 lbs. average, at 14c.@14½c. ℔ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 199 clipped Ohio Sheep, 84 lbs. average, at 6¾c. Larch & Barnes sold 200 clipped Ohio Sheep, 93 lbs. average, at 6¾c.; 65 do., 90 lbs. at 6¼c.; and 486 unshorn Western Sheep, (coarse wool,) 94 lbs. average, at 7¼c. J. N. Pincock sold 227 clipped Ohio Sheep, 91 lbs. average, at 7c.; 161 do., 87 lbs. average, at 6c.; and 70 common do., 78 lbs., at 5c.; also, 88 Spring Lambs, 49 lbs. average, at 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

The arrivals of Hogs for two days were 28 cars, or 11,536 head, making 23,854 since Monday, against 24,272 for the same time last week. The four car-loads offered alive were sold at 5⅛c.@5½c. ℔ ℔., in a very quiet market. Dressed Hogs remain steady and unchanged, with a fair trade at 7¼c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 28 cars reported to arrive, 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,047 head, or 471 cars, against 570 cars for the same time last week; market slow; but few buyers in attendance; not sufficient sales to make quotable prices; sales, 117 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,062 to 1,283 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 75; 37 Michigan Stockers, averaging 860 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week; market closed firm at ¼c. advance on all grades over last week's closing prices; all receipts disposed of; sales of 450 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $5; 140 Ohio wooled sheep, averaging 91 lbs., at $6 75; Western clipped Sheep, range from $4 50@$5 50; Western wooled Sheep, range from $6 @$6 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 27,100 head, against 27,200 for the same time last week; market slow, with upward tendency in prices; quality of offerings better than yesterday; sales, 560 Illinois Hogs, ranging from 167 lbs. to 210 lbs., at $5 60; 160 Ohio Hogs, averaging 186 lbs., at $5 55; 100 Ohio stockers, averaging 100 lbs., at $5 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 60@$7 75. Wheat steady, ruling 1c. higher than yesterday; No. 1 Spring unchanged; sales of No. 2 do. at $1 28¼; seller May, $1 28¼; seller June, $1 28⅜@$1 29. Corn in good demand at 41½c. for No. 2 Mixed, seller June; 39½c. cash. Oats in fair demand and higher at 31½c. for No. 2, regular; 32¼c.@32½c. for strictly fresh; 30¼c. for rejected; 31½c., seller May; 33½, bid seller June. Rye dull and nominal at 69½c.@70c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork unsettled and lower; sales at $16 37½@$16 50; closed firm at $16 50@$17; seller May, $16 37½. Lard quiet at $8 65@$8 87½; seller June, $9@$9 05. Hams in pickle sold at 10c.@11½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and a shade easier at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, loose; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c.@8½c., cash; 8¾c., seller May; Short Clear Middles quiet at 8¾c.@9c.; ¼c. higher for boxed. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 199,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 bushels Rye. Freights dull and declining; shippers and owners apart; Wheat, to Buffalo, 7¼c. bid; 8c. asked.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Imports by lake and rail for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,495 bbls.; Wheat, 45,092 bushels; Corn, 47,002 bushels; Oats, 47,434 bushels; Barley, 29,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports by rail for the last twenty-four hours—Wheat, 24,587 bushels; Corn, 44,909 bushels; Oats, 45,400 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White $9 50@$10. Wheat stronger; sales of 2,250 bushels Western spring, on track, at $1 50; 750 bushels North-western, on track, at $1 52; small lot of Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 45; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan, $1 75@$1 90. Corn firmer; sales of 2,500 bushels old No. 2 at 53c.; 800 bushels new No. 2 at 52c.; 1,000 bushels Toledo, in elevator, at 54c. Oats quiet; sales of 1,400 bushels of Toledo, in store, at 45c.; Western Mixed held at 44c.@45c. Barley steady; Canada, 90c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 84c.@85c.; Four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye malt held at 95c. Balance of the market unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 9.—Flour steady, with fair demand; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 5,000 bushels prime White Canada at $2 05; 5,000 fair do. at $2 01½; 2 cars of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 68; 1 car White Wabash at $2 10; 1 car Amber Michigan at $1 90. Corn steady; sales of 3,400 bushels Western, in car lots, at 60c.; 4,000 do. on private terms. Barley inactive; Upper Canada nominal at $1 05. Rye quiet. Peas quiet. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed quiet and lower; quoted nominally at $19 for Shorts, $20 for Shipstuffs, $21 for Middlings, delivered to cars. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; Boston, 60c.; New-York, 50c.; Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by Lake—35,700 bushels Wheat, 6,560 bushels Rye, 350,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Flour dull and unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots sold; sales of prime to choice soft Spring at $1 33@$1 37½; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 80. Corn firm and active for futures; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 35c.@35¼c. cash, in elevator; 40¼c.@41c., seller June. Oats active and higher at 34c. for No. 2 on track; 35c.@35½c. in elevator; 35c. seller May and June. Barley flat. Rye slow at 68c. for No. 2. Whisky scarce and higher at 89c. Pork dull at $16 for heavy. Dry-salted Meats steady; sales of packed lots at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull and drooping; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 25@$5. Cattle firmer at $2@$3 50 for inferior to common, $4@$5 75 for fair to choice Beeves. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat steady at $1 50@$1 67, on arrival. Corn in good demand at 55c., sacked. Oats steady at 43c., sacked. Rye steady at 80c., on arrival. Barley steady; No. 1 Fall, 80c.@85c. Provisions declining, except Hams and Lard. Pork, $16@$16 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides 10¾c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 9¼c.@10c., kegs, 10¼c.@11c.; Steam, 9c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c., loose, ¼c. higher packed. Hams firm; plain, 13c.@13¼c.; Sugar-cured and Fancy, 14c.@15c., packed; small orders, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.@89c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull, $32 50. Clover-seed dull; prices nominal at $8@$9. Timothy quoted at $4 25@$4 37½. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour in improved demand; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 70@$8 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$9; High grades, $9 75@$11 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 90@$1 95; Amber, $1 98; Amber Spring, $1 85. Rye in demand at 90c. Corn steady; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats moderately active; White, 51c.@51½c.; Mixed, 47c.@49c. Sugar—Sales 275 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c. Molasses—Sales 723 hhds. and 58 tcs., a part at 32½c., and a part on private terms. Petroleum less firm; Crude, 14½c.; Refined 19¾c. Whisky quiet; Western, in iron, 93c.

TOLEDO, May 9.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm and advanced ¼c.; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 89; Amber Michigan, seller May, $1 73¼; seller June, $1 80¼; No. 1 Red, $1 83; No. 2 Red, $1 73. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, spot and seller May, 48¼c.@48½c.; seller June, 48¾c.@49c.; seller July, 49¼c.@50c.; seller August, 50¼c.@51c.; Low Mixed, 47¾c.; Yellow, 49c.; no grade 47c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, spot 41¼c.; seller June, 43c.; Michigan, 41¼c. Freights dull; Corn, to Buffalo, by lake, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Choice White, $2 05@$2 10; Fair to Prime do., $1 85@$2; Choice Amber, $2@$2 05; Good to Prime Red, $1 95@$1 99; Common to Fair do., $1 65@$1 80. Corn steady; Southern White, 68c.@70c.; Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western, 64c., on the spot; for future delivery active; May, 64c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@51c.; do. White, 51c. Rye held at 95c.@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter steady; Choice Tub, 28c.@29c. Whisky unsettled and irregular; 93½c.@94c.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Flour firm at $7 65@$7 90. Wheat quiet; held at $1 75. Corn firm at 47c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 40c.@49c. Barley firm. Butter steady. Provisions dull and weak. Pork nominally unchanged at $17 75@$18. Lard dull and nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats dull; nothing doing; Shoulders held at 7c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; buyers demand a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Whisky held firmly at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1 38¼; No. 2, $1 30. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 86c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 94; No. 1 White, $1 84½@$1 85¼; Amber Michigan, $1 77. Oats in fair demand; Western, 38½c.@39c. Corn steady at 49c. Freights—Oswego, 9c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Flour dull at $5@$10. Corn firm and scarce at 59c.@60c. Oats firm and scarce at 45c. Pork dull and drooping at $19 50. Lard dull at 9¼c.@10½c. Bacon dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10c.@10¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Wheat—Nothing done. Rye is attracting more attention, and the market for it rules strong. The market for Corn is still in the buyers' favor; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Western Mixed at 63½c., and 1 car do. at 64c. Oats are quiet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—Wheat—Only a limited jobbing demand; No. 1 Red held at $1 80; bid, $1 75; No. 2 do. held at $1 68@$1 67. Corn and Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING.—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 1½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ALADDIN, KENILWORTH, &c.—Miss Lydia Thompson. Matinee at 2.—LURLINE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO.—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Mavel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARSAEL.—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Miss Lulu. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU.—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON.—Panorama of Ireland. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinee at 2.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss P. Canissa, Mr. J. B. Thomas.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinee at 2.—LECTURE by George Macdonald.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Senate Committee on Cities have reported a bill which ought to please the newspaper lobby, but whose passage in its present form will be a decided outrage upon the taxpayers of New-York. If the Senate and Assembly have not fortitude enough to leave the question of newspaper claims severely alone, the Governor can at least be trusted to save the Treasury from any such raid upon it as the bill elsewhere quoted contemplates. Gov. DIX has shown a highly commendable firmness in resisting the passage of bills legalizing the claims which neither the courts nor the financial officer of the City would entertain. He has thereby done much to purify the record of the present Legislature, and we may safely promise that he will continue this course of action to the end.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is not an authority we would care to quote on most subjects, but there is a good deal of sense in his reported opinion on the Indian question. Nothing could exceed the folly of most of the action of the United States toward the Indians previous to 1869. The policy since adopted has been temporarily discredited by the disastrous experience with the Modocs. But it is now generally conceded that the Modoc business had no direct bearing on what is known as the "peace policy." Meantime it is pleasant to hear that the considerable tribe of Snake Piutes have volunteered to take the war-path against the Modocs.

Apart from the questionable nomination of a man so distinctly though not very actively identified with the Tammany régime as Mr. JAMES BOWEN, the selections of the Mayor for Commissioners of Charities are very good ones. Mr. MYER STERN has had considerable experience in the management of charitable institutions, and both by character and acquirements is well fitted for the proposed position. Mr. WILLIAM LAIMBEER is a gentleman of the highest integrity, of decided executive ability, and of unblemished political antecedents. With the possible exception of a Bohemian reporter, who has somehow crept into the list, the nominees for City Marshalships appear to be respectable men.

Our dispatches from Washington lead us to believe that the trouble in Louisiana is not so serious as was at one time anticipated. We trust it may prove so. The course of McENERY and his party is utterly unjustifiable, and there is no option for the President when called on by Gov. KELLOGG to assist in putting down domestic violence. If the McEnery party insist on a disturbance, it should be promptly and decisively dealt with.

The New-Jersey Constitutional Convention which convened last week, adjourned until early in July after appointing a subcommittee of six to prepare some general outline of the subjects to be considered. Chief-Justice BEASLEY, of the Third District, and Chancellor RUNYON, of the Sixth, have declined the appointment as members, in consequence of their pressing engagements in connection with their official duties, and the vacancies thus created will be filled by the Governor, who, it is thought, will select others than lawyers, and thus give better satisfaction to the large number of citizens who desire some other branches better represented. The Commission promises to have a large amount of business to attend to, there being already numerous subjects proposed for their consideration. The temperance advocates want an amendment to prohibit licensing the sale of liquor, and the Governor's veto is regarded as of but little account, as the same majority that passes a bill will pass it over his objections. The project to create Senatorial districts will receive much opposition, and an effort will be made to secure minority representation in the Legislature.

A curious question of the rights and powers of railroads has arisen in Maryland. A company having abandoned a part of their line, a miner, situated on the abandoned part, has brought suit for a mandamus to compel the Company to relay the track. This is under a statute of 1864, which gives any person aggrieved by a transportation company incorporated under the law of Maryland the right to a remedy in equity. The railroad company denied jurisdiction, but this was overruled. It now remains to be seen what will be the judgment of the Court on the merits of the case.

Controller SCHROEDER, of Brooklyn, has given an opinion on the significance and effect of the bill to reduce the private subscriptions to the East River Bridge to a quarter of a million. It will be found in another column, and is favorable to the passage of the bill.

Legislative Incubation.

The so-called Local Improvement bill affords a very fair sample of the process of so overloading an originally innocent measure with "amendments," that it becomes a ready instrument of extortion and fraud. The history of the bill is briefly this: The repealing clause of the charter, under which so many dangerous jobs were concealed, removed from the statute-book the general law under which assessments can be levied on property-owners to pay for street improvements, and failed to provide a substitute for it. To save the general tax-payer from the robbery to which he would have been subjected in the event of local improvements being paid for entirely out of the ordinary sources of revenue, Controller GREEN had a bill of two brief sections prepared, which simply re-enacted the law about assessments, and so restored the just apportionment of the burdens of local improvements. This bill passed the Senate substantially in the shape in which it was presented. When it reached the Assembly the horde of contractors' lawyers and lobbyists, who are now in a state of unusual activity at Albany, scented the opportunity of making this bill carry the fraudulent claims which they have long and vainly tried to get paid in the City. The Commissioner of Public Works seems to have lent himself to the plans of these conspirators against the treasury, and, as an evidence of their appreciation of this ductile official, the contractors and their agents further expanded the bill so as to make his department in the matter of street improvements absolutely irresponsible of the Common Council, or any other local authority.

The fact that the bill was "fixed" so as to suit most completely the views of these gentry, is a very striking evidence of the insidious influence of "skilled talent" during the closing weeks of the legislative session. That the bill should have been rushed through without anybody, save those who were in the plot, very clearly understanding its nature, is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, however much the fact may be deplored as a proof of the slovenliness of existing methods of legislation. But it is a little surprising that after the full iniquity of the measure has been laid bare, Mr. HUSTED should have the cynical effrontery to defend it, and to accept the full responsibility for its passage. The Deering and Roche type of legislators ought to be left to do this kind of work. If caught in a disreputable job, the can always plead a defective intelligence as a bar against heavier judgment, but such an apology would hardly serve Mr. HUSTED.

The general character of this bill has been very correctly described by Mr. HAWKINS. "It first takes away from the Common Council power to direct what streets shall be paved and what not, and vests this whole power as to some ten miles of streets in the Commissioner of Public Works. Second—It removes all restraint, publicity, or competition from the contracts. Third—It deprives the Controller of the power to audit the bill. Fourth—It bars the City entirely out of the courts, and puts it at the mercy of the contractors."

As a sample of what would be its operation in detail, take the clause which legalizes all ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council "heretofore passed or adopted," authorizing the laying of wooden pavements, and the conversion of these ordinances into valid instructions to lay stone pavement. On Feb. 3, 1870, to take one case only, there were nine different resolutions introduced to the Board of Aldermen, providing for the laying of the "Stow Foundation pavement" on a very large number of up-town streets. That these resolutions covered a scandalous job may be inferred from the following facts: Even the Tammany Aldermen were not shameless enough to become responsible for the resolutions in the wards which they immediately affected, and so the task of introducing them was confided to Aldermen who resided outside of the districts which had been marked for plunder. Further, even the accommodating spirit of Mayor HALL was moved to veto the resolutions, and after they had been passed over his veto, CONNOLLY showed, for once, determination enough to stop the scandalous job by refusing to sign the contracts. Finally, Mr. BRYAN, the patentee of the Stow pavement, testified to having paid $60,000 to secure the passage of the resolutions in question. And this is but one sample of the jobs which the Local Improvement bill proposed to revive for the benefit of another gang of corrupt contractors. Mr. DEVLIN, who was quoted as having specially approved of the bill, was counsel for the Stow-pavement patentee, and doubtless knew the value of his suspended contract, while Mr. STRAHAN, the reputed author of the amendments, has acted as counsel for the City against the very men he is now serving, and doubtless finds it easier and more profitable work to draft questionable laws than to fight them. That these gentlemen should employ their talents where they are best paid is chiefly their their own affair. That representatives of the people should be found aiding and abetting them is a circumstance about which the people will in due time demand an account.

The Development of the Plan of New-York.

Among the great cities of the world those of this continent have had the almost unique advantage of being laid out on a consistent and well-considered plan. Of course there are exceptions, but to find any on the side of the Old World, we must go back to Babylon, Antioch, or Cordova, while the single modern example of a European city laid out on a pre-arranged plan, is that of St. Petersburg. The older parts of Boston and of New-York present, in this hemisphere, examples of cities destined to be great, being allowed to expand as suited the temporary convenience of their inhabitants. At a comparatively early period of the history of this City, however, its authorities became awake to the necessity of laying down the plan of the future streets and avenues in a manner worthy of the necessities of a great population and of a vast commerce. It is noticeable that in the early history of the Commonwealth the regulating of a city plan was esteemed an employment worthy of the best-trained and ablest minds, and that the great statesmen of the young Republic followed with anxiety and interest every detail of the work of preparing the centres of population for future occupants. The example of the Quaker founder of Philadelphia will occur to everybody. The progress of Major L'ENFANT'S designs for the Federal City, as Washington was originally called, was a subject of pride as well as solicitude to our first President, and in 1791 we find THOMAS JEFFERSON drawing upon his large collection of city plans, obtained in Europe, for the purpose of assisting in getting up the best possible map of the future seat of Government.

It was in 1807, when New-York had suddenly shot ahead of Philadelphia, and become the most populous City on the continent, that the necessity of projecting new streets "in such a manner as to unite regularity and order with the public convenience and benefit," forced itself upon the attention of the Common Council. Following a memorial transmitted to the Legislature on behalf of "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty" of New-York, three Commissioners were appointed to lay out streets, roads, and public squares throughout that part of the island lying above the line of Houston-street. These Commissioners bore out the rule that work of this kind was thought to require the exercise of first-class ability and well-matured experience. This fact will be fully recognized from their names, which were GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIMEON DE WITT, then Surveyor-General of the State, and JOHN RUTHERFORD. These Commissioners were men of forethought. At the time their labors were completed in 1811 New-York had a population of a little over 96,000; its assessed valuation was about $25,000,000, or less than its present annual revenue from taxation, and the yield of its taxes was only about $130,000, or equal to six weeks' expenditures of the present Bureau of Street-cleaning. When the Commissioners made the estimate that within half a century the City would contain 400,000 people, they were, probably, laughed at. In fact, New-York grew within the prescribed term to a city containing more than double that number. The plan submitted by the Commissioners, and subsequently adopted, ran up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. On this subject the report makes the *naïve* statement: "To some it may be matter of surprise that the whole island has not been laid out as a city. To others it may be a subject of merriment that the Commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China." Probably the only part of this report which was thought sober sense by the contemporaries of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS is the following statement, which is almost the only one which this generation would be disposed to smile at: "It is improbable that, for centuries to come, the grounds north of Harlem flat will be covered with houses."

The work of extending the City plan was taken up in 1865, at almost the precise point where the Commissioners of 1807 left it. Two commissions for laying out the upper part of the island were appointed, in the interim, but neither of them did any practical work. By the act of April 24, 1865, the Central Park Commissioners were invested with very full authority over the future plan of the upper part of the island, being not only intrusted with the laying out of streets, roads, public squares and places, but having power to acquire the necessary land which they were to grade, regulate, and improve at their discretion. The part of the island thus intrusted to the Park Commissioners is three and two-thirds miles long, and has an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile. Its area comprises 1,700 acres, and at the time the Park Board entered on their work it contained only 360 houses and a population under 4,000. It was fortunate for the Commissioners, and for the City, that the chief executive officer of the board, Controller GREEN, was thoroughly qualified, by experience and an enlarged study of the subject, to deal with the intricate problem of assimilating to the existing plan of New-York, a territory of highly irregular surface, and combining all grades of elevation, from the level salt marsh to the bold height of Fort Washington.

How well the problem was solved need not be told. The results of years of patient study and elaborate exposition are now only becoming apparent. How the defects of the rigidly-rectangular plan of the early Commissioners were avoided, how stately drives and magnificent avenues were carried through innumerable natural obstacles to their point of natural outlet into Westchester County, and how the whole territory was opened up to City travel without sacrificing its picturesque beauty, are all triumphs of executive ability, whose value will become more generally recognized with each succeeding year of our municipal history. The work which Mr. GREEN and the Park Board projected so well was somewhat marred in execution during the brief but costly reign of HILTON, SWEENY, and FIELDS. By the legislation of last year, confirmed in the new charter, its further execution now rests with the Department of Public Works. This is a change past protesting against, but it may not be too late to express a hope that the work around Spuyten Duyvil Creek and in Westchester County, plans for which were perfected years ago by Mr. GREEN and the old Park Board, will be left under the jurisdiction of the present Department of Parks. The Westchester Annexation bill transfers it to the Department of Public Works, but a desire is said to exist in the Legislature to restore it, as originally provided in the bill, to the Department of Parks. If this be so, the Governor can, we should imagine, be readily induced to return the bill for amendment.

John Stuart Mill.

The news of the death of Mr. MILL will come with peculiar sadness to the minds of all educated Americans. He was well-known to all who watched the course of public opinion in England during the war for freedom and the Union, as among our firmest and most efficient friends. His advocacy of the American cause was full of noble and earnest feeling. He loved our nation with that pure and strong affection which only natures like his—at once intellectual and sympathetic—can feel. He regarded the United States as engaged in making, with courage and devotion, the experiment of free government in an almost perfect form, and he never hesitated to give us without reserve the utmost aid of his voice and pen. The service thus rendered to our country deserves grateful recognition, for it was not only rendered when fast friends were few in Mr. MILL'S country, but it was rendered by one whose authority gave incalculable credit to the justice of the American cause and the purity of American motives.

To a very large class of Americans the death of Mr. MILL will seem also a personal loss. Those who have studied his works, and especially those who have been led to adopt his principal ideas, will experience a keener sense of personal deprivation than could be expected in the case of a writer whose pen had been so largely busied with abstract subjects. Doubtless Mr. MILL'S fame as a thinker will rest upon his System of Logic, his Principles of Political Economy, and his treatise on the Utilitarian Philosophy. In these he proved beyond question his title to greatness, which all, both those who accept and those who reject his views, will concede. He became, in each of the three departments of study which he had taken up, an authority compelling respect, and in political economy and philosophy he became the leader of a strong and growing school. His breadth of learning, his patience and laboriousness in investigation, his vigorous grasp of his subject as a whole and in detail, his luminous style, corresponding both to the acuteness of his analysis and the scope of his power of generalization—these qualities marked his works as those of a master. But it was to something apart from these that he owed the singular hold he obtained on the minds of his followers, the sort of loving reverence with which they regarded him. It was to the commanding originality of his views, and to the courage, and, if we may use the term, the chivalric enthusiasm with which he advanced and defended them. These traits he showed not so much in his main works, though they are not lacking in his Political Economy, as in the essays "On Liberty," and on "The Subjection of Woman," and in his speeches and writings on political questions, especially on the land question. It was by the attitude assumed in these, and by his avowed sympathy with the more advanced (but not the most advanced) English Liberals that he attracted that hearty and affectionate regard which was so largely felt for him, both in his own country and this.

Mr. MILL'S contributions to the progress of the race toward rational life, public and individual, have been far more considerable than those of any other writer of our day. It was his happy privilege to discuss questions which almost inevitably elicit passionate prejudice, from a stand-point which, if it was not that of pure reason, was the result of an honest attempt on the part of a very gifted mind to reach that stand-point. Whatever else he was—popular agitator, member of Parliament, a controversialist of the reviews—he never ceased to be, and to feel himself to be, the scholarly and refined thinker. He compelled his readers and hearers to apply to their views the highest standard, and if he did not unsettle their position he caused them to continually reexamine it. Whatever subject he took up he always approached it in the guise of a candid and rigid seeker for truth, who had little patience with commonplace and no mercy for pure conventionality.

It is not to be denied that Mr. MILL had many followers who were more inclined to close the mouths of their opponents with the mention of his great name than to face the logical consequences of their own views. But this happens to all leaders. Nothing was further from Mr. MILL'S own habit than to rest upon mere authority. Indeed, it would be hard to say whether he will be longest remembered for the vigor and boldness of his attacks on established views, or for the profoundness of his thought and the scope of his studies. His death has left a vacancy which will be deeply felt in England, and hardly less so in this country.

The Last New Ghost.

A more thoroughly satisfactory ghost than the one that has just made its appearance at Detroit is seldom met. In many respects it is an entirely new kind of ghost, and its most impressive feats are quite unparalleled in the history of spectres. There is a splendid future before this ghost should it court the curiosity and applause of the multitude, and if money is any object to it, there is no difficulty whatever in the way of its acquiring a rapid fortune as an economizer of coal.

Its biography up to the present time is briefly as follows: A German, with the wholly inexcusable name of AUGENSBLICKE, recently rented a house in Detroit. One night a peculiar noise in the kitchen aroused him, and vividly suggested either the presence of burglars or a surreptitious supper party given by the cook to admiring policemen. He hastily descended to the kitchen, but found it deserted. A fire was blazing brightly on the hearth, as though some one had made preparations for cooking midnight sausages, but on his approach the fire suddenly vanished, leaving him in a state of darkness and chilly legs well adapted to shake any but Teutonic nerves. He returned to his room, and reflected with many pipes and much consecutive beer upon the mystery of the phantom fire, but could not succeed in solving it. The next night precisely the same series of events took place, and they were again repeated upon the third night. By this time Mr. AUGENSBLICKE had become convinced that no amount of beer could solve the problem of the origin and nature of the kitchen mystery, and that his inner consciousness, even when stimulated by uninterrupted pipes, could not evolve the kindler of his culinary hearth. Driven to other means of investigation, he finally, upon his third nocturnal visit, demanded in a loud voice, and in the Detroit dialect, "Who had mit his kitchen gemeddled?" As his last words died away in the recesses of the chimney and the coal-cellar a chilly breeze fanned his face, and a spectral shape became visible to his eyes. A hollow and thoroughly ghostly voice then made itself audible, and informed the trembling AUGENSBLICKE that twenty years ago the proprietor of the voice had been murdered and buried beneath the kitchen floor; that recently his bones, upon which he appeared to set that exaggerated value so characteristic of ghosts, had been dug up and thrown out, and that consequently he had returned to the kitchen for "Revenge"—with a particularly large and sonorous "R." Mr. AUGENSBLICKE waited for no further information, but hastily fled from the premises, and declined any longer to pay rent for a house which he was compelled to hold as tenant in common with a revengeful ghost.

We have here not only an excellent specimen of the fine old traditional ghost with a high opinion of the respect due to its bones, but a spectre who can kindle fires without matches, and keep them blazing without coals. Regarded either as an object of romantic interest, or an economizer of fuel, this ghost deserves the respectful consideration of his Detroit fellow-citizens. There is but one point in which the narrative of Mr. AUGENSBLICKE is defective. He omits to say whether the face which he saw in his haunted kitchen was or was not that of a man. One of the Detroit journals, commenting upon the ghost's remark concerning its bones, asserts that when the cellar beneath the haunted house was recently deepened, a quantity of bones, which were at the time believed to be the bones of some animal, were exhumed and thrown away. It is possible that these were the bones for which the ghost clamors, and that they were really the bones of an obstinate mule, or an ill-tempered donkey. The ghost may thus be a spectral quadruped instead of a disembodied Detroit inhabitant. If so, it is a novelty in ghostly history, and is so much the more to be regarded as the pride and joy of every citizen of Detroit, except the houseless and affrighted AUGENSBLICKE. The latter, however, will secure no sympathy in his distress as long as he persists in his preposterous name. He must call himself Schmidt or Schwartz, or some other comparatively Christian patronymic, if he expects the public to look with any but complacent eyes upon his at present deserved suffering.

MINOR TOPICS.

Those of our readers who intend, or wish to avail themselves of the many opportunities presented in our suburbs for a day's pleasure and recreation, will find an interesting and exhaustive article on the subject in to-day's issue. The writer enumerates the different breathing places within easy reach of the City, and tells how to go to each and when. There are thousands of people who can afford neither the time nor the money to visit the fashionable watering-places, even if they had the inclination, therefore the information given to-day will be valuable, as giving many new hints to those compelled to remain in town during the Summer.

It is stated that at the recent celebration of the anniversary of RAPHAEL'S birth, held at Urbino, his native town, Mr. MORRIS MOORE contributed a large sum for the purchase of RAPHAEL'S house, and was thereupon given the right to occupy one of its rooms whenever he should visit the town. Mr. MOORE is an eccentric Englishman, who, in many of his traits, recalls that other exceedingly eccentric Englishman, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Many years ago Mr. MOORE discovered and purchased what he means is an original "Raphael." The Royal Academy failed to recognize its genuineness, and Mr. MOORE thereupon became violently incensed against all Englishmen, and exiled himself to Italy, where he permits no person of English birth to see his "Raphael" without first making a solemn promise to certify that it is an original. This wild worship of the great painter has, however, brought him honor at last, and when members of the Royal Academy visit Urbino, we may be sure that Mr. MOORE will be present to welcome them with sarcastic politeness to the house of RAPHAEL.

In Mr. MCALPINE'S address before the Chamber of Commerce he repeats—without, however, positively vouching for its truth—the assertion that ship navigation from Montreal to New-York, by way of Lake Champlain, can be secured at a cost of fifteen millions. For this sum, he asserts that a water-route can be provided for vessels carrying 1,000 tons. A suspicious point in connection with this Lake Champlain scheme is this looseness with which its advocates speak of enlarging the present Champlain Canal so that large ships can pass from the lake into the Hudson. The enlargement of the canal, which, by the way, is now in a wretchedly dilapidated condition, is only a small part of the work which would be necessary. The lake itself would have to be made navigable from Ticonderoga to Whitehall, and the Hudson would have to be dredged out from Troy to a point below Hudson City. In all probability this scheme would prove more costly than the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal, and, if successful, would benefit the Canadians, rather than the people of our own and the Western States.

Messrs. ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., the owners of the steam-ship *Atlantic*, have published a letter which seems to show that the *Atlantic* must have left Liverpool with 207 tons of coal on board. They assert, moreover, that they can prove by letters from the officers of the ship, written on reaching Queenstown, that the coal was of excellent quality. How then did it come to pass that the *Atlantic* ran out of fuel? The owners are inclined to think that the engineer was mistaken when he told the Captain that there were but 127 tons left. But no competent man would have made such a mistake. Either falsehoods have been told about the quantity or quality of the coal, or the *Atlantic's* officers were incompetent men. There is no escape from one of these alternatives.

There is a rumor current in London that a very wealthy baronet, long of unsound mind, and represented to be still living, really died years ago, but that some affectionate relatives, to whose care he was committed by the legal authorities, have invented, with the view of retaining the ample allowance made to them for taking care of him by the Court of Chancery, a lay figure, an admirable likeness of the deceased gentleman, which, seated in an easy chair and cowering over the fire, they show to the official inquisitors, with the intimation that Sir H—— can't bear to be approached or disturbed. Those in whose minds may have arisen the suspicion that some similar device is being resorted to at the *Vatican*, may be interested to learn that the Duke of EDINBURGH actually had an audience of His Holiness on the 20th of last month, when he was reported as "looking much better." The English royal family certainly occupy a curiously neutral position—are, in fact, a sort of political "buffers." Received cordially at the Vatican in the morning, the Duke subsequently dined with the arch-underminer of its influence at the Quirinal. Then we can imagine that His Majesty VICTOR EMMANUEL, exclaimed: "Now do, for goodness sake, tell us all about the poor, dear old Pope." So again it would be hard to say whether Queen VICTORIA and her family are on better terms with the Napoleons or the House of Orleans. What Leicester-square is to the ordinary exile Windsor Castle is to the royal exile.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

What the Press Thinks of the Action of the Cotton Claimants' Organ.

From the Binghamton Republican.

The independent *Tribune*, as it grows in age, grows in "independence" of all the good it has ever done. It is now occupied in the congenial task of attempting to prove that the Union Army burned Columbia! But this is only a sample of what it daily contains in the way of slurs on the North, and glorification of the South. It devours dirt to please its rebel masters, in the vain hope of regaining in the South the circulation and influence which it once possessed at the North. It is an excellent idea to tell us in every issue it was "Founded by Horace Greeley"—we might forget that the great journalist ever had anything to do with this ex-slave-owners' and cotton-claim "organ."

From the Portland Press.

The New-York *Tribune*, either to further ingratiate itself with the leaders of the rebellion by slandering the Union soldiers, or to contribute to the success of some British claims now pending before the Mixed Commission, revives the story that Union soldiers burned Columbia, S. C., in the Spring of 1865. It accepts the testimony of Gen. Wade Hampton as conclusive, who is now very anxious to escape the responsibility of firing a city of his native State. Fortunately for the reputation of the country, and its gallant army that "went marching through Georgia," and afterward through South Carolina, three conspicuous Federal Generals, Sherman, Howard, and Logan, are yet living, and promptly testify that the city was on fire when they entered it. Gen. Sherman declares that he rode into Columbia at the head of the army, and that the bridges at the edge of the city and the depots in its heart were in flames, and the street he passed along was piled with burning cotton for 400 yards, and further, that the Federal soldiers were doing their utmost to stop the conflagration. Both he and Gen. Howard deny that they have ever made assertions that the Union Army fired the city. There is good cause to believe that the *Tribune* is ambitious to be the champion, of the "lost cause," but its mania affords no reason for the falsification of history, or slandering one of the most gallant and devoted of armies.

The Central Methodist University Located at Knoxville, Tenn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The Locating Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed from four States, to choose a site for a Central Methodist University, with half a million endowment, have located it, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and other Southern cities competed. After visiting all the cities, Knoxville was chosen, because of its healthful location, central position in a rich agricultural and mineral region, and its prospective rapid growth. Fifty thousand dollars and the site were subscribed by our citizens. This gives Knoxville two universities, and fixes it as the Southern educational centre.

The North-Western Associated Press—The Tennessee Press.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The North-western Associated Press last evening concluded contracts with the Western Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph Company for continued use and transmission of dispatches. The Board of Directors comprises J. S. White, of Davenport; J. S. Clarkson, of Des Moines; D. D. W. Carver, of Dubuque; S. M. Clark, Keokuk; St. A. D. Balcombe, of Omaha; J. P. Codogan, of Quincy, and D. L. Phillips, of Springfield. The association will adjourn to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The Tennessee Press Association, in session at Lebanon, adjourned last evening. J. O. Griffith, of the *Rural Sun* of Nashville, was elected President.

OBITUARY.

John Stuart Mill.

There are only two or three great thinkers in a century, and the loss of one of them is an incident notable in the world's history. Such an event occurred two days ago, when Mr. John Stuart Mill died at Avignon.

The remarkable man whose death we to-day chronicle had the happiness of being from his birth placed in circumstances peculiarly favorable to the development of his genius. He was a conspicuous instance of hereditary talent. His father, James MILL, was, like so many other men eminent in philosophical science, a Scotchman, who, meeting in early life with the sympathy so commonly shown in that country for those who give intellectual promise, was enabled, albeit of humble means, being the son of a farmer, to study with a view to taking orders at the University of Edinburgh, where he gained great distinction. In 1790 he was licensed to preach, and might, no doubt, in due time have settled down into the comfortable comfortable of such a manse as that with which Scott rewards Jeanie Deans and the excellent Reuben Butler, but preferring to give point to Johnson's bitter assertion that the noblest road a Scotchman knows is that which leads to London, he turned his back upon Auld Reekie and the pulpit, and became one of the throng of literary aspirants in the English metropolis.

Not long after he settled in London Mr. James Mill became intimate with Jeremy Bentham, an acquaintance destined to exert an important influence on the mind both of himself and his son. When Theodore Hook was asked whether he objected to sign the thirty-nine articles, he replied: "Oh, forty, if you please." But, on the other hand, when Jeremy Bentham, who actually graduated at the age of sixteen, was asked to do the same he felt serious scruples of conscience—the prelude to those doubts which bore so much fruit in his future writings. Mr. James Mill, after settling in London, went through the usual curriculum of a literary man by writing for various papers and periodicals. He subsequently became editor of the *Literary Journal*, which was probably far too learned to be salable, and came to an end, and contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, which had just then burst upon the world, and was regarded as a miracle of audacity and ability. It was in 1808, just when he had commenced his *History of India*—the work by which he will go down to fame—that his son, whose death we now lament, was born, and christened John Stuart, after a Scottish baronet who had kindly befriended his father in his struggling days. Mr. James Mill's work on British India had a considerable bearing on the fortunes of his son, for the ability and rare knowledge displayed in it resulted in his appointment to a position in the East India Company's office, now raised to the ground, and altogether extinct in Leadenhall-street. It was, of course, the father's connection with this establishment which led to the son's entering it, and while only seventeen, in consequence it may be presumed of the slender resources of the family preceding a university education, John Stuart Mill entered upon his duties as a clerk in the India House. The circumstance is noteworthy as showing what a remarkable man can do as compared with an ordinary one under the same circumstances. Hundreds, nay thousands, of young men have entered the India House but were never heard of afterward, while this one man, leading the life of what Dr. Dasent termed a mere mummy—a clerk in a Government office—has made a reputation which may, perhaps, endure as long as a mummy itself. In 1820 Mr. John Stuart Mill went to France, where he obtained that perfect knowledge of the French language which he ever afterward retained, and formed a perfect acquaintance with the history, politics, and literature of that country. Returning thence he, in 1823, entered the India Office as a subordinate clerk, where he was destined to remain until the extinction of the old East India Company in 1858. He was then offered a seat in the new council, appointed on the reconstruction of the department, which passed into the hands of the Crown, but declined to enter on the service of a new mistress, and retired. Thrown in his father's house among many of the most aspiring minds of the day, and running over with eager thought, it was to be expected that Mr. J. S. Mill should very early have commenced to give utterance to his opinions on paper, and in 1822 the agitation in reference to the Reform bill offered a peculiarly tempting opportunity for him to embark in the field of periodical literature. He then began to write much in various newspapers and reviews, and it need not be said that his advocacy was permanently in the cause of liberalism. It was about this time that he fell in with a young man several years his junior, on whom it cannot be doubted that he exerted great influence, and through whom he probably exercised much influence on others. This was Sir William Molesworth, a young Cornish baronet of family and fortune. In 1835 Sir William purchased the *Westminster Review*, which, conjointly with his friend, he edited, and it became the vehicle of many of those views which the editors especially desired to bring before the public. Sir William subsequently became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and some part of the enlightened policy he displayed, while exercising the functions of that high office may fairly be laid to the credit of his friend.

In 1843 Mr. J. S. Mill published his *Logic*, which soon became a standard work. This was followed, in 1844, by *Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy*, and, in 1848, by *Principles of Political Economy*, with some of their applications. These works were only a few out of many, but they especially contributed to his lasting fame as a philosophic thinker.

In 1865 Mr. Mill made what many regard the only error in a singularly faultless life by entering Parliament, where he already enjoyed, as an authority, so great a reputation. Certainly his parliamentary career could not be regarded as a success.

It has been said that the late Lord Derby was the only ready-made debater on record in St. Stephen's, and Mr. Mill did not prove himself another exception to the rule that the House of Commons requires an apprenticeship. Men fifty times his inferior found themselves equal to him, if not superior, in the mere power of pouring out words and expressing themselves attractively, and his peculiar excellences were, in fact, as a discount. He was dubbed "a mere book in breeches," and otherwise taunted, and the feeling was general that he was not the right man in the right place. In 1868 he retired. His wife's death occurred soon after, a blow which he never recovered, and the great part of his remaining days were spent in the charming old town of Avignon, so rich in historical associations, and full of attractions to a cultivated mind, where he and his wife had spent many of the happiest hours of their lives. It is almost impossible to estimate the influence such a mind as that of Mill exercises over his contemporaries. Its immediate influence is felt probably by only such a narrow circle as may be compared to that formed by a stone thrown into a pond, but each circle forms another, until the effect becomes enormous. The influence value of such a mind lies in its extraordinary suggestiveness, combined with absolute purity in the motives for making suggestions. To him, indeed, may well be applied those words of a great man in regard to his preacher philosopher, Hobbes: "He is a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught and the extraordinary impulse he communicated to the spiritual free inquiry."

Death of Prominent Citizens in Different Parts of the Country.

George J. Pumpelly, an old and wealthy citizen of the village of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., and one of the largest real estate proprietors in that section of the State, died very suddenly, yesterday morning, of heart disease.

Dr. Gilman Davies, of Portland, Me., died there suddenly, yesterday morning, of pneumonia. He was a leading physician and an officer of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was fifty-seven years of age.

John B. Turton, a highly-esteemed citizen of Washington, died yesterday, aged forty-nine years. He was for a number of years in the City Council, under the former Municipal Government of that city.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction and City Marshals.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair. The lobby was as usual filled to overflowing, and the standing room in the chamber of the board fully occupied.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating the following persons for City Marshals for a term of three years:

Joseph Dickinson, Marvin R. Clark, Patrick Daily, Alex. S. Toplany, Joseph Phillips, John P. Stewart, Joseph J. Josephs.

The communication was laid over, and another was received from the Mayor, nominating the following gentlemen for Commissioners of Charities and Correction: William Laimbeer, to serve until the 1st of May, 1879; James Bowen, to serve until the 1st of May, 1877, and Meyer Stern, to serve until the 1st of May, 1875.

The communication was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Nominees for Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is a sketch of the gentlemen nominated yesterday by the Mayor as Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

MR. WILLIAM LAIMBEER.

Mr. William Laimbeer was born in England, in 1820, and, although fifty-two years of age, appears to be in the prime of life, and does not look to be over forty. He came to this country in 1832, and has resided in this City since 1834. He is a builder by occupation, and, although he has taken an active part in Municipal and State politics, has never made it a means of personal advantage. He has been identified with the Republicans since the days of the old Whig Party, of which he was a member. He was a member of the Common Council of this City in 1859, and served on the Board of School Trustees for many years. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, from the Sixth District, then made up of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and during that and the following year aided in the passage of many important bills, among others the act instituting the paid Fire Department, of which measure he was called the father. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee, and has always been a prominent champion in the ranks of the municipal reformers.

MR. MYER STERN.

Mr. Myer Stern was born in January, in the year 1825, and is, therefore, forty-eight years of age. He emigrated to this country when but sixteen years old, and has been in this City since 1847, devoting himself to his business, but finding time to interest himself in many charities. He is President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society. Although of the Hebrew race, and a trustee of the Temple Em-Manuel, Mr. Stern does not restrict his charitable labors to his own church. In politics he is a Democrat, and is prominent in the ranks of the Reformers. He ran for State Senator from the district comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, two years ago, receiving the nomination and support of both Reform Democrats and Republicans. He was one of the Executive Committee of the Reform organization of which Gen. Dix was President, formed under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy. He is now the President of the Twenty-first Assembly District Reform Organization, and takes great interest in the work of municipal reform. He seemed surprised to hear of his nomination, and said that he had not asked for the position. He has never held any political position, Municipal or State, and has never made a business of politics. Personally, Mr. Stern is a large, robust, vigorous-looking man, with rather a pleasant expression.

MR. JAMES BOWEN.

Mr. James Bowen is one of the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He is about sixty-five years of age, and has been long in public life. He is a Democrat, and has held positions under the City Government for some years. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and served one term. Soon after the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department he was appointed one of the Commissioners, and in 1862 he was President of the board, which position he resigned to take command of the Metropolitan Brigade of Volunteers, receiving a commission as Brigadier-General. He joined Gen. Banks' expedition to the South, and on the capture of New-Orleans was made Provost Marshal of that city, and given charge of the police force. After the war Gen. Bowen returned to this City, and was appointed one of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which position he has held uninterruptedly since.

Brooklyn Water Supply—Investigation by the Common Council Committee.

The special committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council, to investigate the charges against the Board of City Works in relation to the ordinance requiring patent stop-cocks to be used in buildings, held its second session at the City Hall last evening, Alderman Brown presiding. The committee appears to be extending its range of investigation, and last evening the following notice from the Board of City Works to plumbers, was put in evidence:

BROOKLYN, May 5.

SIR: You are hereby notified that you must provide yourself with a rammer, conforming to the samples at this office. You will also bring rammer to this office for approval.

It is alleged that this rammer is a patent, and can only be got at one place. The evidence taken by the committee last evening was little more than confirmatory of that taken at the first session.—Mr. Thos. C. Meigher, plumber, of Court-street, stated that in his opinion the patent stop-cock was no better than the one formerly used; the object of the former was to shut off the water by the stop-cock in the cellar, instead of having to dig up the street, and in this way enabling the Board of City Works to cut off or renew the supply of a defaulting tenant, without digging up the street. The witness did not think it answered this object, as it could be unscrewed by the tenant and replaced. The charge for digging up the street was $8 for a cobble-stone pavement, and $7 for removing a patent pavement.

Mr. Geo. B. Hooton, plumber, of No. 470 Grand-street, gave similar testimony, and the committee adjourned for one week. So far the evidence has been exclusively confined to plumbers who have grievances to represent, and at the present rate the investigation promises to be decidedly one-sided.

An American Superintendent of Education in Japan.

Prof. David Murray, for the past ten years Professor of Mathematics Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy in Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, leaves this week for San Francisco, from which city he will sail on Wednesday, May 21, for Japan. He will take up his residence at the city of Tokei, otherwise called Yedo, and immediately enter upon the duties of Superintendent of Education, or "Momboo Daijo," to which he has been appointed by the Japanese Government, his commission stating that he is to have "full charge of all affairs connected with schools and colleges in the Empire of Japan" for the term of three years. He is to receive $10,000 per year in gold, his expenses out being also paid by the Japanese Government. At a recent farewell banquet to Prof. Murray, by his friends, Hon. Samro Takaki, acting Chargé d'Affaires for the Japanese Government at Washington, was among the speakers, and, in response to a toast to "The Empire of Japan, its advancing prosperity," said that by a recent decree of His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, the educational affairs of the Empire have entered upon a new era. The Empire has been divided into eight districts, in each of which a college is to be established. These eight districts are to be subdivided into thirty-two districts, each of which is to be provided with a high school for preparing students for the colleges; and each of the 256 high school divisions thus formed are again to be divided into 210 elementary school divisions, answering to the common school districts in this country. Attendance upon the elementary schools is to be compulsory upon all children, female as well as male, over six years of age, no matter how high or low their rank in society may be. Thus it will be seen that the whole Japanese Empire has been turned into a nursery of modern learning.

Prof. Murray in some remarks said that Japan from an outside standpoint had been regarded as an uneducated nation, and consequently its whole fabric of education must be reared from the foundation; but nothing could be more erroneous. On the contrary, Japan stands to-day among the nations where education is held in the highest regard, and where it is most nearly universal. The exclusive policy pursued for so many centuries by the Government has permitted other nations to surpass her in many branches of education. In science, in the industrial arts, in the learning which bears on trade and commerce, the Western nations which have had the advantage of intercommunion of ideas and discoveries, have confessedly outstripped the Eastern. Of this the Japanese have become conscious; and the eagerness with which they are to-day stretching out their hands to receive from us the new ideas, and the perfect trust and confidence with which they have come to our shores to be taught, are both touching and beautiful. Americans were their earliest Western friends, and they have never ceased to show their partiality to us and our institutions. Hundreds of their young men have been educated in our institutions, and of all that number, he had yet to hear of one who has departed in the slightest degree from the strictest views of integrity. A civilization which is capable of furnishing such proofs of its efficiency must not be condemned as without elements worthy of the highest consideration.

The new Superintendent is a little over forty years of age, having graduated in 1852 at Union College, at Schenectady, under the Presidency of Dr. Nott, and was prominently mentioned for President of that institution a year or two since. He expects to return in three years and resume his position in Rutgers College, the managers of which have given him leave of absence.

THE AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Addresses by Bishop Auer and Rev. R. Heber Newton.

The eighth missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held last evening in the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth-street, west of Sixth-avenue. The exercises did not begin until 8 o'clock, when the services commenced with the 100th Psalm, "With one consent let all the earth," led by a choir of children. Bishop Potter presided, and several clergymen took part in the special religious services.

Bishop Potter, in making the opening address, said the American Christians were indebted to the children of Africa, and therefore without much preface he would introduce one who had consecrated his whole life to the redemption of those who now lived in that benighted region—the newly-consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa.

Right Rev. Dr. Auer, after some preliminary remarks, said the people of Africa only worshiped the bad spirits—a worship of fear, and not love. When the missionaries visited that country, the natives could not understand them, as they had not met man before except when he desired personal gain. The natives have a fear of death, but this does not prevent them doing evil; they will lie, cheat, and murder on the slightest provocation. The women are almost slaves, and do not live with their husbands. For some time it was impossible to make even those who were converted live like Christians; but gradually this is wearing away. When the ministers preach to them, the speaker is very often interrupted by ludicrous remarks; and if the natives can be persuaded to listen patiently for half an hour, they will demand pay for their forbearance. The best plan to deal with them is like the teachers do in our Sunday-schools—catechize rather than preach to them. The speaker then explained the language of the country, and gave some of the church hymns in the native African language. A good foundation, he said, had, however, been laid, and natives are now preaching in their own language. The time will come when the natives will themselves do the work of the Gospel. Six Africans are now candidates for holy orders, and in the schools the African boys are learning English, Greek, and Latin, and some even the Hebrew. But there is a great deal yet to be done, and for this teachers are wanted. Secular teachers are also wanted to teach the African the various industries of civilized life. There are already two printers, a few carpenters, and other trades. By introducing such arts the natives will become self-supporting, and maintain their own ministers and teachers. A pottery is to be established, and will give employment to hundreds, for pottery is a kind of circulating medium in that part of the country. There are means in the country for making soap, and a factory is to be constructed. The missionaries are often hindered in their work through the want of means, and if they do not get the school-house they so much need, the teaching must go on under the trees, for all those who have, like himself, devoted themselves to the work will do it faithfully until their life's end.

The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, then made a powerful appeal to those present on the grand object of the African mission. He said 3,000 years and over Africa had a history, when America was unknown; and yet at this late date, eighteen centuries after the light of Christianity has been shed upon the world, Africa remains in darkness except on the mere coast line. Christians do not realize the benefits of Christianity, as they enjoy them without trouble; but could they see the sights which Bishop Auer had witnessed, they would feel more keenly the loss of the Africans, and the advantages enjoyed in Christian lands. He referred to the mission of St. Paul and the Apostles, and the grand results to the world from their labors. And yet after eighteen centuries, the Church says it is useless to attempt to evangelize Africa. He said it was a shame upon the Church that such a thought should even arise, when the example of the Apostles was before them. Their labors and sacrifices brought the whole of idolatrous Europe in about three centuries to the feet of the cross, and yet after eighteen centuries American Christians will hesitate to encourage the Apostles of to-day in their laborious work in Africa. He said those who refuse to help the foreign missions were not those who assisted the domestic missions, but those who never gave to any mission, home or foreign.

The services were then closed with singing and prayer.

Funeral of John Romeyn Brodhead.

The funeral of the late John Romeyn Brodhead took place, yesterday, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. The edifice was filled by the relatives and friends of the deceased. The body was enclosed in a rose-wood casket, profusely ornamented with silver mountings. The plate bore the following inscription:

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
Died May 6, 1873,
Aged fifty-nine years.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston, assisted by Rev. Dr. Chambers, performed the funeral services, after which the remains were removed to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: John J. Cisco, John Jacob Astor, Robert Lennox Kennedy, James W. Beekman, George Ripley, and H. H. Moore.

The Eight-Hour Enforcement League.

The Eight-hour Enforcement League met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of completing the organization. G. W. Madox presided. The delegation of the Federal Council of the Internationals announced that, as the League had been successfully started, they had been instructed to withdraw. This action, it was explained, was taken on the ground that a prejudice against the "Internationals" is entertained among many of the trades-unions, as well as among the public in general.

A draft of a constitution and by-laws, submitted by the Committee on Permanent Organization, was adopted, providing that the organization henceforth shall be known as "The United Labor Council of the City of New-York and vicinity."

Funeral of Gen. Paez.

The funeral of Lieut.-Gen. Paez, of Venezuela, will take place from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth-street near Third-avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. The following are the pall-bearers: T. Mariscal, Mexican Minister; T. Hernandez, Venezuelan Consul; L. C. Tracy, Peruvian Consul; Royal Phelps, Peter Cooper, Dr. J. C. Beales, Chief-Justice Daly, S. Michalma, and J. N. Navarro, Mexican Consul-General.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, James Hayes, of No. 42 Charlton-street, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of breaking into the premises No. 83 Greenwich-street.

Garson Marks pleaded guilty in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employers, M. J. Lessauer & Co., No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Wm. Brookes, No. 29 Greene-street, snatched a pocket-book, containing $9, from the hand of a lady at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway, yesterday. Roundsman Sheehan, Twenty-ninth Precinct, after a chase, captured the thief, but meantime, the lady had disappeared. The prisoner was taken before Justice Cox and temporarily committed.

John Garborina, aged thirty-six years, of No. 45 Mulberry-street, while working under the hoistway, at the packing-house No. 391 West Twelfth-street, was struck on the head by a block falling from an upper floor, and was seriously injured.

The residence of Mr. R. E. Stillwell, No. 129 West Forty-third-street, was entered by an unknown sneak-thief, on Thursday, and robbed of jewelry valued at $300.

Rights of Theatre-Goers—Decision in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, May 6.

Alderman Delaney gave a decision to-day in a suit of Thomas J. O'Reilly, a member of the Bar, against John S. Clarke, proprietor of the Walnut-street Theatre. The suit was brought to recover the price of an admission ticket to the theatre. Mr. O'Reilly alleges that during the recent engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman he paid fifty cents for an admission ticket. When he reached the dress-circle every seat was occupied. Believing that he was entitled to a seat after having paid his money, he made a request for a seat or a return of his cash. He obtained neither, and then brought this suit. The case was heard on the 22d of April, but the Magistrate reserved his decision until to-day. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. The Alderman was of the opinion that the purchaser of a ticket at a place of amusement is entitled to a seat, unless he is notified before the purchase that all seats are occupied.

AUBURN SEMINARY.

Liberal Propositions of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan—Twenty Acres of Land in Aurora and $400,000 Tendered.

The commencement exercises of the Theological Seminary at Auburn have taken place during the past week, following out the programme already published. On Thursday the Board of Commissioners and the trustees met separately for the transaction of the routine business, and subsequently in convention to hear the report of the Committee on Endowment, the proposition of Hon. E. B. Morgan, which has heretofore been alluded to, and the proposition from Auburn. The last, as afterward explained, was $40,000 or $50,000 for the seminary. Dr. Strong, Chairman of the Committee on Endowment, reported the financial history of the seminary and the plans and efforts for its increased endowment, and Mr. Morgan, in response to a call from the chair, then said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am very embarrassed, as I had hoped that in your arrangements you would first provide for the proposition from Auburn. The seminary is here. If I know myself, I desire that it should remain here. I have desired nothing else. It ought to remain here, and if it does not, I hope that you will all believe it is not for want of effort on my part. I have endeavored to manifest my desire in the only way I had to do it. I wish very much that you would have the propositions of Auburn before my own. Yet, if it is the wish of this meeting that I should present it, I am, of course, ready to do so. But I wish to impress this one thing on you, gentlemen. There is no desire on my part, and, indeed, I never dreamed of the removal of the seminary, until the last moment, or of suggesting the idea of having the seminary taken elsewhere. I have my proposition here, and as I am called upon, I will present it.

Col. Morgan then took from his pocket a written statement of his offer, which he read and then handed it to the Secretary. It is as follows:

To the Commissioners and Trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary:

GENTLEMEN: I have long had a deep and increasing interest in the institution over which you preside. In this brief communication I do not propose to refer to the wants, nor to urge any views of my own, nor to advise what should be your action to maintain and firmly establish its foundations. The Committee on Endowment, appointed by yourselves, will report what efforts have been made within the past year to secure the amount estimated as necessary for the present wants of the seminary, and what has been their measure of success. The propositions that I now present for your consideration are few and simple. Of their value and practicability you alone must decide.

First—I propose that the Auburn Theological Seminary shall be removed to Aurora, as soon as the proper buildings can be erected for its accommodation, and made ready for occupation.

Second—The real estate now held by the seminary shall be sold, within a reasonable time, or as soon as it can be advantageously done, and the avails thereof shall be invested for its benefit, and its present assets and endowments shall continue to be used as heretofore, for its sole use and benefit.

Third—All needed legislation shall be obtained for the removal of the seminary to Aurora.

With these conditions accepted, I propose to deed to the seminary twenty (20) acres of land in the village of Aurora, directly upon the bank of Cayuga Lake, admirably adapted for all the required buildings, including the residences of professors, and ample grounds for other purposes; and for the purpose of insuring permanency in the location, I shall retain a reversionary interest in the lands so to be donated until the year 1900, when that interest shall cease, if the seminary shall then be located there.

I further propose to present to the seminary the sum of $300,000, and to become responsible for $100,000 in addition, hoping the latter sum may be realized from the many warm and attached friends of the institution, and from the philanthropists of our country.

The avails of the real estate, with the amount I propose to secure, will increase your fund for the erection of buildings, and all other required purposes, more than $500,000, and united with your present funds of $200,000, is an amount deemed ample by those competent to judge, for all of the pecuniary wants of the seminary for a reasonable period of time. I propose to advance from time to time all that shall be required for the erection of buildings, preparing the grounds, &c., and the balance of the $400,000 shall be paid when the buildings and the grounds are occupied for the purpose intended. I shall most respectfully demand your prompt action upon the propositions here presented. If accepted it is desirable there shall be the least possible delay in their execution. If declined, I shall be anxious to be so informed.

With the highest regard for you, personally and officially, and for the best interests of the seminary, I am very truly yours,

EDWIN B. MORGAN.

AURORA, April 5, 1873.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Export of Coal from England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Colliery Guardian*, of London, publishes some intereresting figures as to the export of coals from England during the past year. It appears that, according to the annual ratio of increase of these exports, there should have been exported for 1872 the quantity of about 14,000,000 tons. The actual export was 13,211,961 tons, showing an increase of 463,972 tons over 1871, although a decrease of about 800,000 tons upon what the export ought to have been. Germany took, in 1872, 2,112,128 tons, against, in 1871, 2,393,811 tons, or a falling off in one year of 281,683 tons, while there was a liberal import of coal from Belgium, the figures for which were not yet made up for the last year. But the most remarkable feature is the greatly increased value of the exports. They compare as follows: For 1871, £6,246,133; for 1872, £10,443,920.

It would be idle to say that the excess of 463,972 tons exported, brought the price of £4,197,787, or £10 sterling per ton. Of course this surplus of value was distributed over the whole year's export, the larger proportion of it belonging to the latter part of the year. The general facts show very conclusively:

First—That the countries depending upon England for coal must and will have it, regardless of price. It is essential to their commerce and industries—and these must be sustained, whatever the cost of coal.

Second—That the high price has stimulated the export of vast quantities of refuse and rejected coal, mixed with slate, which have been accumulating for years past. This fact can alone account for even the slight increase of the year's export noted above, and it is fully corroborated by the affair of the Atlantic, seventy tons of whose coal would make no more steam than fifty-five tons of the old quality.

Third—That it is impossible for the price of coal to decline in England, by reason of any increased economy in its home consumption, for foreign markets are devouring, and demand, all that can possibly be saved in this method.

Fourth—That the price must still further advance unless the old ratio of production be immediately restored.

Fifth—That this is prevented by the increased depth at which the coal has to be mined, by the exhaustion of some mines, by the ruin of others from caving, by the strikes of the miners, and by the collateral causes that always reinforce these main ones.

As one consequence of the diminished English supply and enhanced price, the American bituminous coal-fields have already been drawn upon for the West Indies naval and commercial steam stations, and the agent of one of the prominent English lines has received orders to send a few cargoes to the East Indies as a pioneer in the supply for that quarter of the globe.

The only accessible bituminous coal deposit east of the Alleghanies of a coal free from sulphur is found in Maryland, and its total production last year was 2,355,471 tons, showing an increase of only 10,000 tons over 1871. There was no export demand whatever last year, and the home markets took the supply at full prices. If there should happen to be an export demand this year, even to the extent of one-half of this supply, it would seriously incommode our own commerce and manufactures, and open a new element in all our calculations. Since the resumption of navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the price of coal has been steady at the rates ruling before the close of navigation, and half a dollar higher than a year ago. S.

Proposed Railroad from the Brooklyn to the Jersey Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature has now under consideration Senate bill No. 471, designed to authorize a railroad to be built and operated through Cortlandt-street, Broadway, John-street, Burling-slip, South-street to Catharine Ferry, and return from the Fulton Ferry through Fulton-street to the North River, and thence along West-street to Cortlandt-street. And another from the ferry at James-slip, by a double track, through Chambers-street across the City and along West-street to the foot of Barclay-street, whereby passengers may be conveniently transferred to and from the Brooklyn ferries to the Jersey ferries.

At present, the cars which come down Chatham and Centre streets to Broadway well nigh monopolize the streets from Chamber-street to Broadway, and the inconvenience caused thereby is steadily on the increase, and such increase will be augmented when the Brooklyn Bridge shall have been opened for travel. But all this present and prospective inconvenience is trifling in comparison to that which must necessarily result if railroad-cars should be introduced, as proposed, to run through the aforesaid streets between the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries. If the streets referred to are used for railroads, the inconvenience will become so great in hauling to and from the stores located below Chambers-street that the heavy business now located south of Chambers-street will require to be located elsewhere. The merchants doing business, and the landlords owning stores situate south of Chambers-street would do well to look after their interests before it is too late.

Within three or four years three or four millions of dollars have been expended for the avowed purpose of relieving Broadway by the opening and extending of Church-street, from Fulton-street to Greenwich-street; a large proportion of which expense has been assessed upon real estate situate below Chambers-street. If three or four millions of dollars were necessary for the extension of Church-street, in order to relieve Broadway from obstructions to travel, trifling in comparison to what must result upon operating the proposed cross railroads, what untold sums will be sufficient to compensate for the inconveniencies and losses which must result if the proposed railroads shall be built and operated.

In Defence of the Milk-Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 5 I am astonished to find, in an editorial on "The Farmers and the Milk Consumers," among much that is incorrect, the following statements: "The question for consideration now is how are the middle-men dealers and wagon-men to be effectually driven out of the business? * * * We venture to assert that upon canvass of an entire street one housekeeper will not be found to refuse taking milk directly from the farmers." "It is sufficient to say that no such article as pure milk is served by wagon-men."

It is strange to find in a live journal of the day, as THE TIMES decidedly is, such a mediæval view as that which is seen in this article. "Middle-men," once the object of vituperation, are now necessities. The manufacturer cannot supply the consumer personally. Stewart is a middle man, and so is every trader in New-York. Your own paper is sold by "middle-men."

But the astounding statement is made "that no such article as pure milk is served by wagon-men." Why, Sir, the Rockland County Milk Association was established, with myself as the President, in 1858, and I solemnly affirm that there has never been in the whole of that time the slightest adulteration of the milk sent to our customers in the whole of this period. This I have repeatedly stated upon affidavit. This fact has never been doubted, and I defy any proof to the contrary. Occasionally, and very rarely, a driver has put a few quarts of water into a can, and, having been discovered, has been discharged, as any one so doing in the future will also be.

I think it wrong to the public, as well as injurious to myself, to have such loose, unsupported statements made. Mothers and families are rendered unhappy thereby; I am wrongfully treated, and no good is effected. I court investigation, but deprecate all such unsubstantiated and sweeping accusations.

S. CANFIELD.
President of the Rockland County Milk Association.
New-York Milk Depot, No. 83 Fourth-avenue.

The Warehouse and Railway Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are told that increased warehouse facilities are necessary for New-York, and, therefore, that this bill ought to pass; but this does not follow by any means. The bill gives to thirty six persons, most of them utterly unknown, the right to appropriate to themselves public and private property to an enormous amount, the former without compensation, and the latter by process of law, from which are carefully removed such defenses for the owner as have hitherto been allowed by the statutes. They may take streets, avenues, places, and parks gratis, by express enactment, and to make sure of it, the Battery is named. They may take 100 feet wide all round the island inside of, and not more than 250 feet away from, the bulk-head line upon both rivers, and cover it with tracks and switches and turnouts, and depots and warehouses. The capital of this company is to be $15,000,000, but they can begin their operations as soon as one-fourth is subscribed, and one-tenth of it ($375,000) is paid in cash. So, upon the raising of this small sum, (and this not to pay for what they take, but for their own treasury,) they may seize and hold all the public property they will, beginning with the Battery, and then proceed to seize all the private property they want besides. Very few know anything of this bill, and such as hear of it will hardly believe it has already passed the Senate. They say it never can be that so atrocious a plan of spoliation can pass the Legislature or be approved by the Governor. But it is moving very swiftly toward its completion, and its movers hope for secrecy and success. Will the people allow it without a murmur?

A CITIZEN.

The Strike of the Coopers—How it Affects Maine.

The strike of the coopers in this City seriously affects the Maine barrel manufacturers. The Portland *Argus* says that there are about a dozen firms in Portland engaged in the manufacture of barrels, and there are several more throughout the State. About 100 men are employed in the city. From 1,000 to 1,200 barrels are made and shipped per week, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to over $1,000. Coopers get fifty cents for making a barrel from dressed stock, and fifty-five cents for rough. A good workman will make six barrels a day. The Maine barrels constitute what are called white-woods, being made of spruce or poplar, while the New-York barrels are made of oak and cypress. The *Argus* says: "The principal market is in New-York, and Portland barrels are sold there for $1 80, while the New-York barrels bring $2 25. These are shipped thither in the Maine Steam-ship Company's boats, and a large number go by sailing vessels. The recent strike in New-York was instigated, it is said, by the union in Portland, and it is aimed against those persons sending barrels to New-York not made by union men. It is understood that union-made barrels will be taken. The effect of it will be to greatly reduce the trade, which is entirely cash, though probably some will continue to be made. The main object of the movement is undoubtedly to induce the non-union men in Portland, Bath, Bangor, and other places to join the society, and this will probably be the result."

MUSICAL.—The undersigned take special pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public in general that they have this day opened their new and magnificent warerooms, No. 112 Fifth-avenue, above Sixteenth-street, New-York, with a full assortment of their celebrated grand, square, and upright piano-fortes. The demand for the Knabe piano has increased to such an extent in New-York and the Eastern States as to render the establishing of a regular branch house in New-York imperatively necessary as a matter of convenience to our patrons, and to insure the filling of all orders with dispatch. All orders intrusted to our New-York house from private purchasers, as well as dealers, will receive the same prompt attention as at our factory in Baltimore. A call is respectfully solicited.

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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MARRIED.

FOSTER—HAIGHT.—On Thursday, May 8, by Rev. J. A. Roche, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., JAMES P. FOSTER to SARA M., daughter of Joseph Haight, Jr., both of this City.

JAEHNE—SEARES.—On Tuesday, May 6, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, of St. John's Chapel, ERNST GUSTAV JAEHNE to CHARLOTTE E. SEARES, all of New-York.

MOSER—FIELD.—On Wednesday, May 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., WILLIAM MOSER, of this City, to HELEN A., daughter of Dr. George R. Field, of Trinidad, West Indies. No cards.

WYLIE—PARR.—On Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., assisted by Rev. Wm. Wylie, Rev. A. G. WYLIE, of Philadelphia, to SUSAN M., daughter of the late John Parr, of this City.

WELLER—MILLSPAUGH.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1873, by Rev. Levi Johnston, at Orange Prospect, Walden, N. Y., GEORGE WELLER, Jr., and MAGGIE S., daughter of the late Egbert Millspaugh, all of Walden.

DIED.

ATKINS.—In Brooklyn, Friday, May 9, JOSHUA ATKINS, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 Montague-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BARKER.—At Tuckahoe, New York, May 9, 1873, of pneumonia, MAHALA BARKER.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAKE.—On Thursday, May 8, 1873, at his residence, No. 143 Taylor-street, Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE W. BLAKE, aged 72.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 11, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

CHASE.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. S. Hoyt, No. 4 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, May 7, S. P. CHASE, Chief-Justice of the United States, in the 66th year of his age.
The remains will lie in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Funeral services at the same church at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

CONDIT.—At Florence, Italy, May 8, 1873, W. HARRY CONDIT, formerly of Brooklyn, late of Shanghai and Hong Kong, China.

CREED.—On Friday, May 9, of scarlet fever, JANE D. CREED.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, at 3 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Friday, May 9, JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, aged 49 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 663 Washington-st., on Monday, May 12, at 1 o'clock.

DAVEY.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1873, at Finderne, N. J., Capt. HENRY DAVEY, aged 46 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Saturday, May 10, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10¼ A. M. Carriages will be at the depot upon arrival of the train.

DUNN.—On Thursday, May 8, in Brooklyn, MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of James C. and Amelia A. Dunn, aged 11 years, 8 months, and 17 days.
Funeral on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from First Reformed Church, corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EDMISTON.—At Brooklyn, 7th inst., MARGARET NESMITH, daughter of James and Anna M. Edmiston, aged 13 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this Saturday at 3 P. M., First Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Remsen sts.

HOGSETT.—On May 7, JAMES HOGSETT, aged 39 years, 3 months, and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 409 West 40th-st.

HUNT.—On Thursday, May 8, BENJAMIN FANEUIL HUNT, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 133 East 29th-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11½ A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.
☞ Charleston and Boston papers please copy.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, ANN JONES, relict of Richard, in the 73d year of her age.
Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Thomas J. Jones, No. 387 3d-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KEELER.—At Grooveville, N. J., on Thursday, May 8, passed to the higher life MARGARET, wife of E. W. Keeler.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her residence, Monday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Bordentown on arrival of train connecting with the 9½ A. M. train from Jersey City via Trenton.

MINTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 8, at Chatham, N. J., in the 25th year of her age, HELEN M., wife of Guy Minton, and only daughter of Henry P. and Henrietta C. Day.
The funeral will be held at 1½ P. M., on Monday, May 12, at the residence of her parents. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11 o'clock.

PALMER.—At West Islip, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 7, in the 73d year of her age, ANNA TALBOT, wife of the late Francis Palmer.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Babylon Depot, South-side Railroad, on arrival of the train which leaves Williamsburg at 10 o'clock.

PAEZ.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, Lieut.-Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, of Venezuela.
The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, East 28th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

WESTON.—On Wednesday, May 7, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD WARREN WESTON, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the house, No. 17 West 16th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday evening, May 7, after a long illness, Capt. BRADFORD B. WILLIAMS, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 64 East 128th-st., on Saturday, May 10, at 12 o'clock.
☞ Boston, Barnstable, and San Francisco papers please copy.

WEIR.—On the 8th inst., at her residence, Irvington, N. J., MADELENE C., wife of P. Shapter Weir, and eldest daughter of James Demarest, Clinton-Place, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 10th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her father, in Clinton-Place. Carriages will be in waiting at the Broad-street Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad for the 9½ train from the foot of Liberty-st. Interment at Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
No. 904 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, April, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANS
for the
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ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and others are hereby invited to offer preliminary sketches or designs for the buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the International Exhibition in 1876.

SPECIFICATIONS and other documents prepared for those desiring to compete for the design, together with information as to the sums to be paid for the plans which may be selected, will be furnished on application to Lewis Wain Smith, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, No. 904 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

All plans must be placed in the hands of the secretary of the commission BEFORE NOON ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1873.

After which time no designs will be received.

By direction of the Committee on Plans and Architecture. A. T. GOSHORN, Chairman.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 10, 1873, will close at this office, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. and 12½ P.M.
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From the Evening Post.

Mr. Avery has, in past years, imported some of the finest modern pictures ever brought to this country, and there is hardly a private collection in the United States which is not indebted to his taste and judgment for many of its finest art selections. In view of his past experience it is not strange that he should keep up the high character of his gallery, and as a result his new importations, in some respects, exceed in interest and value any of his former efforts.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company.—No. 6,268.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 9th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to and portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, rights of way, superstructures, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the two cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiffs in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the [illegible] in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of [illegible] in the State of Texas, which mortgage was recorded by an act of mortgage dated in January, 1871, but does not [illegible] and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

5,712 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,001 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,365 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .52, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Chief of Bureau.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBS—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River, fresh Messina oranges and lemons, cargo Fred. Thompson.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We shall sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order of C. Werner, assignee, the stock of clothing, &c., of M. Loudner, bankrupt.

JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER.

DRY GOODS.

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EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS IN OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, &c. PASSEMENTERIES, BELTS, SATCHELS. CLUNY, YAK, ANTIQUE, AND LLAMA LACES. CAPES, SACQUES, SCARFS, VAILS, HAMBURG BANDS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTINGS, &c. UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND STYLE.

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18½ CENTS.—FINE WHITE MATTINGS, red check, fancy and coir mattings, ingrain carpets, 50 cents. Great inducements in mattings.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of May, 1873—present, Hon. Wm. E. Curtis, Justice—In the matter of the application of CHARLES BANKS, for the discharge of the record of a mortgage.—On the petition of Charles Banks, dated the twenty-third day of April, 1873, and the affidavit of Charles Banks thereto attached, verifying the same—It is ordered: That David W. Wetmore, the Administrator of Peter Sharpe, deceased, Harriet Wetmore, the wife of the said David W. Wetmore, Robert L. Pell, the Executors, Administrators, or legal representatives of Fanny Brodhurst, formerly the wife of Rev. Jacob Brodhurst, now deceased, the Executors, Administrators, and legal representatives of Alexander Y. Sharpe, formerly of Stamford, Conn., now deceased, and all persons interested in the mortgage, or mortgaged premises hereinafter described, show cause, before one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house, in said City, on the ninth day of June, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1826, made and executed by James H. Hart, physician, in trust for Ellen Clark, the wife of William Clark, Jr., and the said William Clark, Jr., and Ellen his wife, to Peter Sharpe, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-third day of June, 1826, in Liber 90, of mortgages, at page 301, and was made to secure the payment of the principal sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars on the first day of May, 1827, and of the interest thereon, should not be discharged of record.

The premises described in said mortgage are known as No. 118 Prince-st., and are situated in the City and County of New-York. This order is to be advertised in the *New-York Daily Times* and the *New-York Daily World*, once in each week for four weeks, and is to be personally served on Harriet Wetmore, David W. Wetmore, and Robert L. Pell ten days before the return day of this order.

WM. E. CURTIS, Judge New-York Superior Court.
ANDERSON & MAN, Petitioner's attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. my10-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM McLEAN, surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of HESTER WALGROVE, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHERINE ANN ELIZA McDONALD, wife of John McDonald; Catherine Ann, wife of Thomas Kensey; Samuel Walgrove McDonald, Daniel N. McDonald, and Caroline Mildeberger McDonald, children of said Catherine Ann Eliza McDonald; John McDonald, Caroline McDonald, Mary Malseed McDonald, and Ulysses Grant McDonald, infant children of John Malseed McDonald, deceased; Annie McDonald, infant child of Henry Clay McDonald, deceased; Azarias Walgrove the elder, Samuel Walgrove, George A. Walgrove, Elizabeth, wife of John McCarthy, and Azarias Walgrove the younger, children of the said Azarias Walgrove the elder; Elizabeth, infant daughter of Samuel Walgrove; Elizabeth Jennet Kensey, infant child of the said Catherine Ann Kensey, John A. Walgrove, Ferdinand C. Garrison, George C. Tallman, and John S. McLean, sole acting executor of the last will and testament of John McLean, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1873.
ALFRED W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MEYER M. SCHWARTZ, Guardian, plaintiff, against WILLIAM McKENZIE, and Alice McKenzie, Clara Wilkeson, wife of Bernhard Wilkeson, said Bernhard Wilkeson and Benjamin Wallace, Henry W. Derby, Robert T. Hartman, and Frank P. Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 18, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my10-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah C. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 23, 24, and 25, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873.
JOHN FOWLER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.
ap18-law7wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES STUART, Joseph Stuart, and John S. Aughiltree, plaintiffs, against —— MILLER KETCHAM, Alfred L. Hartridge, and the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, Miller Ketcham and Alfred L. Hartridge. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated April 12, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of April, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap19-law6wS*

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1873. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—Annual election of officers, MONDAY, May 12. The associates are invited to meet at the office of the Association, No. 842 Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M., for reading of annual report, &c. Polls open at 2 P. M.; close at 4 P. M.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

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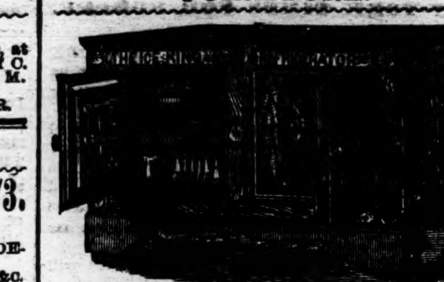
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. LANGENBACH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
C. LANGENBACH.
JACOB SELIGMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

FURNITURE.



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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.
HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f27-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN, SAMUEL BROWN, Executors.
a5-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, HALSEY W. KNAPP, } Executors.
ap26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, A STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted, are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

A. WILLMANN,
Collector Internal Revenue, Ninth District of New-York,
No. 101 West 45th-st., corner of 6th-av.
Office hours, 9 to 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW, AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the MORNING, Holy Communion; in the AFTERNOON, a Sermon to Children. Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 11, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS. After the morning sermon, the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism will be administered. At 7½ P. M. the Pastor will preach the second in a course of sermons. Subject—*Religion in Social Life to Young Women.* Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men. Bible class conducted by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 o'clock P. M. Young men's prayer-meeting on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament, 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and at 3½. Choral service by choir and chorus of 300 children. Subject of afternoon sermon—*The Garden of Eden.* The Rector will preach at each service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 9 A. M. Mr. BRYAN GRANT lectures at 10 A. M., and the Conference from 11½ to 1½ P. M. These hours are for this day only.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—*The Significance of Death.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. GEORGE MACDONALD (of London) will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual sermon before this society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, D. D.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association Reception.—MONDAY EVENING, May 12, CONCERT. Mrs. Kate Reed, soprano and harpist; Miss Mary Nunez, harpist; Mrs. T. Metz, pianist; Mr. A. L. Mora, organist.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; WEDNESDAY, 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject at night—*Let no Man Despise Thee.*

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school anniversary in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The New Birth*, and at 7½ P. M. a sermon to young men on *The Young Ruler.* Seats free and strangers welcome.

BABYLON AND HER DOOM.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mystical or Spiritual Babylon and Her Approaching Destruction.* Rev. xviii, 4-8.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Rev. WM. KIRKUS, LL. B., of the Church of England, having accepted an appointment to assist the Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Strangers will be seated by the Sexton.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D., at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Persons who have recently come into the neighborhood are specially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS. MORNING subject: *God's Immediate Inspiration.* Service of praise, with short sermon, in the EVENING, at which seats are free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 3d-av., near 39th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, by Rev. D. M. McCAFFRAY, and also at 7½ P. M. All friends and strangers requested to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The Rector will preach both morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor. Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; EVENING, 7½.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner of Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. M. R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 11, at the usual hour. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, on behalf of the Children's Fold. Subject—*Orphanage and Crime in New-York.*

FREE TABERNACLE, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—SUNDAY, May 11. The religious services throughout the day will be conducted by the Praying Band, under the leadership of SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., namely, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Come friends, if you can climb over the rubbish and wade through the mud to get here.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av. Services: Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M., EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7 P. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the scholars. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes much needed.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, will preach each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new temporary chapel, 130th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Memorial Service.—A discourse by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Pease, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. S. HOWLAND at 7½ P. M. Friends and the public cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bulwarks of Character.*

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING, in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st. Services commence at 11 o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, anniversary meeting of American Tract Society.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MONTHLY MEETING OF MORNING Star Sunday-school, corner 7th-av. and 26th-st. Service of Song; speaking by children; address by Rev. J. F. ELDER. Public invited.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will deliver his third discourse on *Romanism* SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½, theme, *The Bible in the Clouds.* Seats free. Annual excursion June 10.

REV. DR. EADIE, OF GLASGOW, Professor of Theology to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will occupy the pulpit of the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., SABBATH MORNING, the 11th inst. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and administer confirmation in St. Thomas' Chapel, 60th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, May 11, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Professor ROBERTS will preach at 10½ A. M.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY, PASTOR OF Duane Church, on Hudson-st., near Spring, will preach SABBATH at 10½ and 7½. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church. MORNING subject, (10½ o'clock,) *Fragments.* EVENING subject, (7½,) *One Saviour Only.* Seats free. Prayer-meeting 6½ P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Death in High Places.*

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. A. J. LYMAN WILL PREACH TO the congregation of St. Paul's Reformed Church, at Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st.; services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST., Will preach in STEINWAY HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, and in the CHURCH, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING. Subject for the Evening sermon—*Some of the Hindrances to a Nobler Life.*

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and afternoon, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will preach in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*The Cross of Christ.* Seats free in both places; come and hear him.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Associate.—The opening services of this parish will take place at their new church building on 46th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, May 18.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder WM STUART at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the near coming of Christ and a future life by a resurrection from the dead at the last day.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Rector.—The Rite of Confirmation will be administered by Bishop POTTER on SUNDAY MORNING. Hour of service, 10½. Evening service at 7½.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., SUNDAY, May 11, the Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLAND, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation at 3 P. M. No evening service.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers, and all not worshipping elsewhere cordially welcomed.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST.: Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., Pastor.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. W. H. BERGFELS, of Newark, N. J. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 4 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, P. E. Church, New-York Auxiliary Committee.—The ninth missionary meeting, under the auspices of this Committee, will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., SUNDAY, May 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The newly-consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, Right Rev. Dr. AUER, will address the congregation on the subject of our African Mission, with which he has been connected for thirteen years. The closing address will be by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension. A collection will be made in behalf of the African Mission.
HORATIO POTTER, Chairman.
BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Vice Chairman.
FRANCIS HARISON, Secretary.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 47th-st. Hours of services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the MORNING; Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of Mexico, will preach in the EVENING; Children's Church in the AFTERNOON. After this Sunday the evening service will be omitted until Fall. The second service will begin at 4 o'clock P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this church SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach on—*The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.*

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Mrs. ALDERDICE will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free. The public are invited.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., west of 2d-av. Rev. E. GOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor, will officiate.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF the dedication of the St. James M. E. Church, at Harlem, will be held on SUNDAY, 11th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop SIMPSON; in the EVENING by the pastor, Rev. Dr. H. B. RIDGAWAY.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESbyterian Board of Foreign Mission will be held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Hall's), on SABBATH EVENING, May 11. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. N. RENDLES will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, 7¾. Communion service will be dispensed immediately after the morning sermon.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS CONVERSANT with French, English, music, (instrumental and vocal,) and drawing; Swiss preferred. Address Mrs. L. H., Naubuc, near Hartford, Conn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

TEACHERS.

A SCHOLAR AND FIRST HONORMAN of Trinity College, Dublin, who has been teaching in some of the best families in New-York, desires a position as tutor for the Summer; highest references given. Address X. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR PUBLIC schools and seminaries. Send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHER of the FREE-THINKER, a monthly paper published during the last three years in the German language, treating religion, morality, science, and social questions on the platform of truth, reason, and the results of scientific progress, intends, in response to a general demand, to issue an English edition, and is willing to arrange with a proper party, possessing ready means. Thousands of subscribers ready; a brilliant pecuniary success beyond doubt. Address FREE-THINKER, Box No. 2,675 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, will be found a superior class of German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored girl, with good City references, as chamber-maid or waitress; wishes to go to Orange, N. J., immediately. Call at No. 548 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or nurse and seamstress.—By a neat young German girl, a very desirable servant, who is very highly recommended; City or country. Apply at Jacquin's French and German office, No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR chamber maid, or nurse for grown children and to do plain sewing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and take care of a baby; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 3 East 53d-st., last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good City references. Call at No. 787 9th-av., corner 51st-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 322 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed as chamber-maid; would assist with washing. Apply at No. 150 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH CHEF, OR MAN cook, who can do all kinds of fine and artistic cooking; he has been employed among the most respectable families in the City and France; can give excellent references, and is perfect master in his profession. Can be seen at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, Nos. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY COOK, who understands ordinary cooking well, and is a good bread baker; would not object to part of the washing in a small family; age thirty; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman, as cook in a private family, or take charge of house in the absence of family; best City reference from last employer. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 9th-st., basement door.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German Protestant girl who understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and is a very excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call or address J. T., No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, IN A PRIVATE family; she is a good cook, also a good baker; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 West 31st-st.

COOK.—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO will keep her through the Summer; can give the very best of City families as reference; wages $20; does no washing. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy girl, to cook and assist with the washing, or would do house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—ANY SMALL FAMILY, WHO REquire a reliable and competent plain cook, and good bread maker, can secure one to-day at $18 wages, (to help in the washing,) by calling at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO can cook, wash, and iron well, desires a place in a nice family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, who has good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper; will take entire charge of a good house; is an excellent manager; understands cooking and marketing; kind and obliging; first-class reference. Address B. C., No. 1,286 Broadway, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY WOULD like a position as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady; or is willing to accept any other position of trust not menial; good references. Address M. M. D., No. 66 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT and tidy German girl, or would go as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging, and in every way competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; is a good cook, and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—BY A very competent, neat and tidy French girl; thoroughly competent in the way of seamstress, hair-dressing, and taking care of children; City or country. Jacquin's French office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant maid and seamstress; dresses hair pretty well and sews on the machine; or can do beautiful white work by hand; or dress-maker. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; understands French fluting, shirts, and polishing; can do up all kinds of fineries in the neatest style; best of City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant Swedish girl; a very fine servant; is neat, tidy, honest, reliable, and competent; recommendations to that effect; ladies to be seen; City or country. Apply at Jacquin's office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE FRENCH GIRL, who is a good seamstress and very fond of children; understands the whole care of children; is willing to do some chamber-work; no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials. Call at French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSERY MAID.—WELSH PROTESTANT—or will do chamber-work and sewing; one year's City reference; wages $15. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent, and willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, very respectable, and excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate; experienced nurse for young or grown children, or lady's maid; very best testimonials. Apply at 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children, and fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; many years' City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE FOR GROWN children not younger than two years; has several years' reference from last place. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Call at No. 293 5th-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER WET nurse. Apply to-day at No. 31 West 22d-st., after 9 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE young woman, competent, tidy and trustworthy; good City references; wages $16; will do some chamber-work if required. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 East 57th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A MAN WITH MANY YEARS' EXperience in manufacturing ladies' trimmings, as plaitings, flutings, ruffings, lace collars, &c., also a practical mechanic, and competent to invent and construct machinery for the purpose, is now open for an engagement with a party that is or intends to go into the above business. Address, for eight days, L. M. F., Station C, New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH FIRST class references, desires to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; speaks English and Spanish. Address No. 31 West 13th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; first-class coachman and gardener; wife will do chamber-work and waiting; no family; first-class reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. B. M., Box No. 23, *Times* Uptown office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., at Dr. Lockhard's, No. 124 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; understands his business perfectly; is a good, steady, and careful driver; thoroughly competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Call or address G. V., No. 17 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has six years' City reference from one place. Address J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; can be highly recommended. Call or address Martin, No. 208 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young Englishman—single. Call or address J. M., No. 13[illegible] West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man; understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address M., 911 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN, AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands all branches of out-door gardening, pruning, bordering, laying out walks, &c.; also a good driver and groom, and can milk; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN FOR THE country, with first-class references; must understand the care of horses, be a good driver, and competent to handle young stock. Apply, giving name and references, to A. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and assist with washing. Apply at No. 312 East 125th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash, and iron; must be German, Scotch, or English, and a Protestant. Apply at No. 245 West 52d-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IRON house, a well educated young man, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who resides with his parents in this City. Address Box No. 2,080 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS plain gardening; German preferred. Call at No. 138 South-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at No. 129 East 64th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 30th day of April A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY G. HEALY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON J. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron J. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap25-law3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID M. GRIFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David M. Griffin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1873.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for bankrupt, No. 15 and prices on seasonable goods generally showing Nassau-street, New-York City. my3-law3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, and that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1873.
GEO. O. STREET, Assignee, No. 16 John-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE EDWARD E. BROWN COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, May 10, 1873.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, at No. 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 23d day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LOUDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Myer Loudner, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the first day of April, A. D. 1873.
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee, No. 10 Warren-st.
my3-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—At New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1873. To ——; Sir: This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 27th day of May, instant, I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Yours, &c., NATHAN HOBART, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Stoddard & Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey, Room No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated May 8, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* establishment. The only morning daily in that city. It is in sound condition and excellent running order; a good opening for capital and enterprise.

For particulars inquire of DANIEL T. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York; of R. G. McNIECE, in the establishment of Aaron Wright, (proprietor,) Springboro', Warren County, Ohio; or of AMOS W. WRIGHT, Box No. 298 Chicago Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in the produce and provision business, already established on a firm footing, desires a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 capital. Address G. M., Post-office Box No. 4,637.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

PATENT.—ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD patent to sell, or in want of a partner to introduce or extend it, can address C. MAYER, Station L. Principals only.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY. $1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,294 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
For price list address FLORIST, Box No. 121 Post-office, West Brighton, N. Y.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

500 BARRELS OF THE BEST BRANDS of Portland Cement for sale by the Sandman Artificial Stone Company, No. 55 Broadway, Room No. 42.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Books for Sing Sing Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Visiting the female prison at Sing Sing last week, I was much disappointed to find that the appeal of Mr. Kaye, the chaplain, for $100 to purchase books for the prisoners, had not yet received any response. Perhaps in these days of cheap libraries and publications of all kinds, few persons realize what it is to be without one single book, but I, every one who reads your valuable paper will try to fancy what it is to be for months and years without companionship and without books, and will spare the price of a single book for our prison fund, we shall soon secure the necessary amount. Good books and the work of the chaplain greatly, and all worthy citizens ought to assist those who wish to make prisons humane reformatories, and not mere cages of wild beasts.

Any money for this fund may be sent direct to Rev. George T. Kaye, Sing Sing, or to Miss Alice Sandford, No. 462 West Twenty-second-street, New-York. S.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

A Needful Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly insert in your columns a correction which the editor of the *Herald* has been asked to make, but which has been neglected. It is a correction which is due to the name, the object and the work of the organization which I represent. In the *Herald* report of the opening reception at the new rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, on Monday evening, it was stated that "*wines* and refreshments" were served to our guests. As this is so apparent an error or a misstatement, it is presumable that no one will be misled by it, but, lest it should be used to our detriment by some persons, I beg that you will make note of the fact that our association, which seeks to benefit and aid the young, could not be so false to its principles as to offer the temptation of wine to any of its guests. By making this correction, which the *Herald* neglects or refuses to make, you will greatly oblige the members and friends of our association. Yours, respectfully,

E. S. BROOKS, General Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION, south-west corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, Thursday, May 8, 1873.

The Ellsworth Avengers—Their Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this date your reference to the well-merited monument to be erected to the memory of Elmer Ellsworth, and your mention of the "Ellsworth Avengers."

How faithfully that regiment fought to avenge the death of Ellsworth may be learned by the following extract of a letter I received from its Colonel, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH N. Y. S. V., CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., April 6, 1863.

"I thank you very sincerely for the kind manner in which you were pleased to refer to the appeal sent by this regiment to the people of the Empire State.

Having given our lives in seven severe battles with the freezes of water, having had twenty-seven officers (four of them) killed and wounded, and having lost over half of the entire rank and file of the regiment, originally numbering 1,050, in battle, the bravest and best blood of all the towns and villages throughout the State of New-York, we know how dear and precious is the good old flag, that flag under which every dictate of property, the life and, every house of education and prayer, every sacred home, altar, and hearth-stone, the lives of our kindred and friends, and all the dearest relations of life are protected. Yes, we know by the price of blood how to estimate the value of our country, and, by the grace of God, we will defend it to the last. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Col. JAMES C. RICE.

Col. Rice was afterward killed, I believe, in the "Battle of the Wilderness." Just before he died, it is reported, that he asked to be turned over, so that he might die with his face to the enemy.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

Poor Vanderbilt Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having in a recent communication directed attention to some facts showing the extortions practiced on the public by the New-York Central Railroad Company, I beg permission now to show another example of the manner in which the same parties, under another name, but by similar practices, are extorting money from the people. And let me say in advance, that when we speak of the Central or the Harlem Railroad, we use an euphemism—that these names mean simply the Vanderbilt family; nothing more or less.

It was stated in your journal a few days ago, that of the Central stock, on which a dividend was recently paid, $42,500,000 stood in the names of the Vanderbilts. Their proportionate interest in the Harlem is even larger than in the Central, as is well known, and is clearly manifested by the terms of the lease, of which I will speak presently. It is a curious fact, showing how completely these railroads are looked upon and treated as the private property of this family, that the mortgage recently placed on record by the Central Railroad, to secure a loan of $30,000,000, is executed by William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President, &c., of the first part, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and William K. Vanderbilt, Trustees, of the second part. Those who are interested in knowing the character and responsibility of these trustees, may perhaps get some information as to the first from the executors of the late Horace Greeley. The standing of the second trustee may be very high, but he is not of sufficient importance to find a place in the New-York City Directory. In case of difficulty between the company and its creditors, how sad it would be to see the Vanderbilts both plaintiff and defendant! What disagreeable family quarrels it might occasion, even leading to the possibility of the defendants cutting off the plaintiffs with a shilling. Whether the interests of the creditors would be properly cared for in such an event, is a question they must look to for themselves.

But that is not what I had to say. The public will remember that it was recently announced that the Harlem Railroad had executed a mortgage upon its property to secure an issue of $12,000,000 of bonds. By the terms of the mortgage, $4,754,000 is to be reserved to pay the outstanding funded debt of the company, and the remainder is to be used, as the mortgage says, "for other purposes." Inquiries made at the office of the company have failed to elicit any satisfactory information as to these "other purposes." It is known that a portion of the track in the upper part of the City is being sunk, but it is also known that by the use of means well understood at Albany, one-half the expense of this work has been saddled upon the City. The entire cost of this improvement is estimated at $3,000,000 or $4,000,000; and after paying its share, and after paying the outstanding debt, there will remain nearly $6,000,000 to be used "for other purposes."

Perhaps the following fact will throw some light on this subject: A meeting of the Directors of the Central and of the Harlem Railroads was held last month, (which means that Mr. Vanderbilt had a meeting with Mr. Vanderbilt,) at which it was resolved that the former should lease the latter, and pay eight per cent. upon its stock. Besides assuming its debt, the $12,000,000 mortgage was executed before the lease, and therefore to be provided for by the lessees. What then remains to be done with these $6,000,000 of bonds, except to divide them up in the family? It is to be true, as I have heard stated, that this great family own more than four-fifths of the Harlem Road, who was not that a fine day's work?

But there is another peculiarity about this lease. The City line is reserved to the Harlem Company. As this line is managed on the same shabby principles as the Central and Harlem, the public are naturally obliged to pay a higher fare than any other road in the City. The cost of carrying passengers on the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Road is 3 6-10 cents per passenger. If the Harlem City line is managed with the same economy, the income from this line will pay nearly four per cent. on the entire amount of stock issued to construct the railroad from City Hall to Chatham Four Corners, 131 miles. Thus it is seen that, besides all the other sacrifices to which our citizens contribute with such munificence, they have within a few months added in the support of this poor family, by a gift of about $6,000,000 of bonds, and are daily by day paying them about twelve per cent. per annum dividend on the stock of this little railroad!

In my former communication I showed that the rates of fare charged to commuters on the Central and Harlem Railroads are from two to three and three-fourths times as high as on any line running out of New-York City. There is, however, one other point to which I wish to call attention—one which will, I think, astonish the people living on the line of the Harlem Road. It appears by the State Engineer's report, 1872, that while the average charges for freight in on the Erie 1.43 cents per ton per mile, on the New-York Central 1.65, the charge on the Harlem Road is 6.91 cents per ton per mile—nearly five times the Erie and more than four times the Central rate. Is it not time for the people to wake up and look for and apply a remedy? BRAKEMAN.

Heating Railroad-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the supplement to your paper of yesterday there is an article on this subject from "Practicality," of Pittsburg, in which the writer shows either gross ignorance of the subject of which he writes, or a very great willingness to mislead by some of his statements. Take, for instance, this one: "The fact is that no locomotive engine, as now constructed, can generate steam sufficient to haul its train and heat it at the same time. It could not do it if the train consisted of but two cars."

Now, let us see as to the truthfulness of this statement. It is a very common thing for a first-class locomotive to draw ten cars in an express-train, and I have several times ridden in the express-train between New-York and Washington when one engine drew fourteen passenger and two baggage and ex press cars, or sixteen in all. Since a first-class locomotive can draw from twelve to sixteen cars without heating them, if it cannot draw two and heat them—and your correspondent says it cannot—then it follows that it takes more heat to warm two cars than it does to draw twelve or fourteen. Now, this "is the veriest nonsense," as common observation will show to any one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject. The fuel or steam required to heat not simply two, but a whole train of twelve or fourteen cars, is but a very small proportion of that required by the locomotive to draw the same train, so that if the locomotive draw the train and also heat it, it can take nearly as many cars as if it does not heat them, and with this advantage, that by the removal of the stoves, and seats put in place of them, not so many cars will be required to carry a large number of passengers. If the withdrawal of part of the exhaust steam to heat the cars should increase the back pressure in the cylinders or reduce the draft to the extent to make it seriously objectionable, then heat by live steam direct from the locomotive boiler; and this may be used to heat the train when standing still, even if the exhaust steam is used at other times: so there need be no freezing when not in motion, so long as there is any fuel aboard the train, and the consumption of fuel to draw and heat the train will not be greater than at present, even if warmed entirely by live steam directly from the boiler.

Surely the locomotive will be found sufficient to heat and draw the train; but in case of very heavy grades or very heavy trains, we may judiciously put a boiler for heating the train in one end of the baggage-car. The real trouble in the way of the railroad people to prevent them from making the change is of three kinds. First, the bother of making the change at first; second, the bother of making the steam connections in making up the train; third, the bother of heating the cars before the train is made up, which often cannot be done until just before starting, and there is no difficulty in heating steam from stationary boilers at the coal-sheds, or from the boilers to be put in the baggage-cars, so they may always be warm when ready for the passengers. So you see that all the mountains of serious difficulties in the way are simply the "bosheration of the thing." Well, let Congress pass a law making such heating a penalty of $500 a fine to be paid by the railroad company for each man, woman, or child they hereafter roast, dead or alive, and I think the companies will find a way to get over the "botheration," of the greatly-needed change for which you so faithfully battle.

Your most obedient,

ENGINEER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, May 8, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is just as easy to furnish steam from boilers to heat cars as to furnish the first pound to propel them with. The only point in the letter of "Practicality" that is not ridiculous is that cars are at times detached from engines. Then it will do no harm to have a fire in a car, but there never should be one when a car is in motion.

My attention was first called to this matter in 1864, by the burning of a car, and, out of thirty railroad men, only one agreed with me that steam could be conducted from car to car. Nearly all stated it was impossible, but it has been accomplished, and Pittsburg men who have stoves and air-brakes to sell cannot prevent its being done, though they have an influence which retards its progress.

S. N. GOODALE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1873.

The Dixon Bridge Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strength of the material of which bridges are composed, the loads which they are called upon to sustain, and the mathematical operations involved in proportioning their several parts, are at the present day so well understood by experts that, with proper care, failure need never occur; and the recent disaster at Dixon, Ill., which has carried sorrow to so many homes, is but a result of the parsimony and ignorance of established principles which so largely characterize highway bridge construction, and to which the engineering profession have for many years added their protest.

The writer is not familiar with this particular Truesdell Bridge at Dixon, but remembers to have seen a bridge of this pattern which, some years ago, carried Wells-street over the Chicago and North-western Railroad, in the City of Chicago. This structure was a satire upon the laws of statics; and shortly after its construction it evinced such a decided tendency to precipitate itself upon the railway which it spanned, that it was found necessary to introduce an auxiliary system of heavy suspension rods. With this assistance it managed to hold together until the great Chicago fire twisted it into an irrecognizable mass. It may be well believed, with the recollection of this terrible disaster fresh in mind, that the ill-fated structure at Dixon was no better suited to the purpose for which it was intended than was its fellow in Chicago.

This structure is but a type of a very large class of iron highway bridges in the United States. American bridges of any considerable proportions for both railroad and highway purposes, are, almost without exception, constructed by contract. Railroad companies, for the greater part, realize that bridge construction is a specific and intricate branch of engineering, and, by availing themselves of the services of experts, and by dealing with reputable builders, manage to secure good work. Highway Commissioners, upon the other hand, in a majority of cases, even admitting that they are above corruption, are ignorant of the science and art of bridge-building, or indeed of the fact that any particular skill is requisite to conduct such operations, and, in their failure to employ competent engineers, give opportunity for the practice of the most flagrant abuses. It will be readily seen how dangerous a practice this is, when it is known that two bridges can be represented upon paper, or be actually constructed, and to any but the eye of an expert, appear perfectly identical, and yet one have but half the weight and strength of the other. There are not wanting unscrupulous builders to trade upon this fact whenever the opportunity is afforded, and throughout the length and breadth of the land unsafe and unsouth bridge superstructure bears evidence how zealous they are in doing bad work. It seems, in some cases, to be their study to devise how little material can be put into a bridge to insure its having together long enough for them to draw their final payment upon it. This fact is notorious among the profession of bridge builders, to whom the shifts to which mechanical charlatans are known as "tin-pan" engineers, and it has come to be the case that highway bridge lettings are almost entirely given up to this latter class, as, in the absence of a clearly drawn specification or standard of merit, and an engineer to enforce it, price and not excellence determines the award, and honest designs are driven out of competition. The cheap and worthless iron bridges, which highway Commissioners are frequently induced to purchase, are recommended to them by ingenious statements to the general effect that the structures in question will sustain certain excessive loads, and that iron bridges can be built for about the same cost as those of wood. These assertions are made out of whole cloth, as to say that a bridge will sustain a specified load is simply an empty phrase, unless it be added without causing strains upon the constituent material in excess of known limits of safety, and it can only be true that the cost of wooden and iron bridges is nearly the same when the comparison is made between good wooden bridges and poor ones of iron. Every highway bridge may be called upon to sustain the load of a dense crowd of people, who may assemble for a variety of causes, as to witness a boat race, follow a circus caravan or fire-engine—the latter, perhaps, when the floor is covered with a fall of wet snow; and it is believed that the larger part of iron bridges constructed during late years under the direction of highway commissioners would, under the imposition of such load, either fall or be seriously strained. Much has been said and written with a view to a correction of these dangerous practices in highway bridge construction, but it has failed to reach the ear of the persons having these matters in charge, or at all events has not been productive of reform. The only correction of these abuses will probably be found in legislative enactment, requiring that all highway bridges be proportioned to sustain a sufficient specified load for each square foot of floor area, without causing strains upon the constituent material in excess of given conventional limits, and that all such work be done under the direction of competent engineers. It must be earnestly hoped that favorable combinations of circumstances will avert the recurrence of such another disaster as the public Press has chronicled at Dixon, Ill., but it cannot be denied that the existing practices in highway bridge construction are leading to rather than from such a result.

SAMUELL BUEL, Jr.

Who are the Modocs?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the handful of outlaws in the lava beds of California, who have been more than a match for the military power of the Government in that region, were white men of the commonest stock and parentage, or, indeed, anything but detested "Injuns," this mighty and magnanimous nation would say, like Alexander, (in the story of the Thracian robber,) "I can honor your courage, but I must detest and punish your crimes." As we have no such chivalrous sentiment, or, at least, have failed to show it in our newspapers and picture prints, but, on the other hand, can scarcely wait with patience from day to day to hear that Capt. Jack and his crew have been killed and scalped clear down to their boots, it may mitigate our burning ardor and soothe our wounded national pride to learn that these Modocs may not be Indians after all! It is a startling supposition, I admit, but there is just a possibility that they may be the descendants of the lost Prince Madoc, (or Madowc,) who set sail from the north of Wales, sometime in the early part of the fourteenth century, with a colony of Welshmen, and, after reaching the shores of America, was never heard of more. But what would be more curious than the discovery of such a fact would be the sudden reaction of feeling that we should experience on finding that these incarnate fiends and savages were not murderers in the aboriginal sense, but only emotional homicides like our Scannells and others, and really belonged to our own white race and could live very tolerably in New-York City.

The well-known but never half-appreciated traveler and artist among the North American Indians, the estimable George Catlin, lately deceased, says of Prince Madoc and his Welsh Colony (p. 259, Vol II., of the North Am. Indians): "I believe it has been pretty clearly proved that they landed either on the coast of Florida, or about the mouth of the Mississippi, and according to the history and poetry of their country settled somewhere in the interior of North America, where they are yet remaining, intermixed with some of the savage tribes." Catlin endeavors to prove the identity of some of the Welsh arts and customs, and even of the language itself, with the language, customs, and arts of the Mandans, one of the most remarkable of the North-western tribes. At the time his observations were made, the Mandans were supposed to have become entirely extinct. A branch of the tribe, however, is believed to have wandered beyond the Rocky Mountains, and there are portions of the Mandan family in Northern Dakota and Wyoming to-day.

The name Modoc has now come prominently into notice, and, for distinction, is not a little more impartial in treating of our present dealings with Indians than past history has been,) and it becomes us to know something more about the origin of the natural warriors to whom it applies. They may not be descendants of the hated red race, and if it should appear that they are anything else—children of Morgan's buccaneers, or the early Gulf pirates, or even the descendants of some of those "piebald" trappers and hunters that Washington Irving speaks of, who taught the tribes in the vicinity of California their first lessons in the white man's ways of shooting down innocent and unsuspecting Indians, and roasting prisoners alive—why, what a relief it would be to our exasperated feelings! Bring out the antiquarians! Who are the Modocs?

SCALPING-KNIFE.

Growth Claimed for the Roman Catholic Church.

From the Cleveland Herald, May 3.

Father Spalding, a Roman Catholic priest of Louisville, delivered a parting lecture to his congregation, in which he indulged in the most sanguine anticipations of the final supremacy of the Romish religion in this country. He admits that formerly many foreigners were lost to the Church on coming to this country because there were not a sufficient number of priests to look after them. But now there are sixty-four dioceses in this country, and go where you will there is a priest, and the lecturer believes that now the great mass of Roman Catholic emigrants are saved to the church. The number of priests has doubled in the last six years, now reaching to 5,000. One-fifth of the natives—to wit, 8,000,000, are Roman Catholics and they are making remarkable conversions. In Baltimore thirteen per cent. of the confirmations are of converts from the other sects. New-England, too, Father Spalding claims, is becoming Catholic faster than any other section. One-third of the population of Massachusetts is Irish, and that third have more children than the other two-thirds. "In the progress of time," exclaims the enraptured priest, "We will have a New-Ireland in New-England; if we simply hold our own for a few years we will be a most powerful Church. Protestantism is more a name than a fact at present. New-England was once the great stronghold of Protestantism, but now it has changed greatly. Protestantism is an undemocratic religion. A poor man is as out of place in some of the large churches of New-York as he would be in the palace of a king. A poor man's only business in some of these large Protestant churches of New-York, built by millionaires, is to fix the gas-pipes, or something like that." The lecturer claimed that the war was brought on by New-England clergymen, and that the result of the war had been great to the advantage of the Roman Catholic religion.

A Most Remarkable Case of Somnambulism.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Courier, May 3.

The New-Hampshire somnambulistic boy, who goes about hitting people on the head with a hatchet, has an imitator up in Fairview, Erie County. It is related that, one of the bitter cold nights the past Winter, a boy of that borough, aged about twelve years, rose in his sleep, and, clad only in boy's nocturnal garb and a pair of stockings, went into the frozen air and deep snow one quarter of a mile to the house of a neighbor, informed them that burglars had effected an entrance into the house, and solicited aid. The neighbor cross-questioned the youth, the result of which was, that the boy's statement appeared to be straight and correct. After routing the neighbors, hunting for revolvers, and a general hulabaloo, an armed party made for the house where the boy had stated that the burglars had been operating. They approached carefully, slyly effected an entrance, and imagine their surprise when they found the family reading quietly by the fire-side. They stated that they supposed the boy was sleeping in bed. He slept in the chamber, and in a somnambulistic mood crawled out of a back window and down to the ground, when he was off for the neighbors for assistance.

Curious Story About a Hawk.

From the Baltimore American.

A curious incident occurred a few days since a short distance from this city. One of our well-known merchants had gone out on a visit to a friend, at whose house there was a bright little boy, and one day, to please the child, he manufactured a very large kite, and as the wind was strong enough, the kite was raised at once. After it had gone up nearly half a mile, a large crowd of country people collected to admire it, as such a magnificent toy had never been seen in that section before. While the spectators were admiring it, a very large hawk was seen to fly slowly out of a neighboring grove and go directly toward the kite. The hawk approached within a few feet of the strange looking object, and then circled about under it for perhaps five minutes, when he flew just above it and again circled around several times. Suddenly he hovered directly over the kite, and after looking at it intently for a short time, darted downward, and striking the paper, passed directly through the kite, coming out on the under side. After this strange experience, which no doubt puzzled the hawk vastly, he flew off a short distance for reflection, but still keeping the kite in view. Not being disposed to give it up so, he quickly returned to the charge, and this time fastened on the long string of rags that were used as a tail to the kite, which he tore and scattered in the air in a savage manner. Finding, however, no resistance on the part of the kite, he became disgusted or scared, and flew away toward the woods from whence he came. The gentleman says that whenever the hawk made an attack he would retreat a little, as if he expected the strange bird was going to return the assault.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, May 5.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization, on Thursday, May 22, 1873, and will, at the same time, dedicate their library building. The exercises will be as follows: Dedicatory exercises in the library, at 11 o'clock A. M.; address by Joseph B. Walker, Esq.; Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. N. Bouton, D. D.; Ode by George Kent, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; short addresses from members of the society and invited guests.

Anniversary exercises in Representatives' Hall, at the State House, at 2 o'clock P. M. Oration by Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter; Poem by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	86⅛	
100	do	86⅞	
600	do	87	
200	do	c. 87	
100	do	87	
100	do	86⅞	
200	N. Y. C. & H.	c. 101⅜	
300	Pacific Mail	53⅛	
1900	do	54	
500	do	54⅛	
800	do	54⅜	
200	do	c. 54⅜	
400	do	54⅜	
600	do	54⅜	
100	do	c. 54⅜	
100	do	54⅜	
300	do	54⅜	
1900	do	54⅜	
200	Erie Rail	b. c. 55	
400	do	54⅝	
1000	do	54⅝	
700	do	54⅝	
100	do	b3. 54⅝	
400	do	54⅝	
100	do	54⅝	
50	Panama R. R.	b. 117	
200	do	b3. 117	
100	do	c. 117	
130	Erie Railway Pre.	74	
100	United States Ex.	73⅝	
5	Wells Fargo Ex.	62	
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	100⅛	
100	do	b5. 101⅛	
100	do	c. 101⅛	
200	do	101⅛	
100	do	b3. 101⅛	
100	L. S. & M. S.	H. b. c. 91⅞	
100	do	s3. 91⅞	
100	do	b3. 92	
100	do	92	
100	do	c. 91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	Quicksilver	15¼	
1500	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
500	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅝	
1100	do	55⅝	
500	do	55¼	
200	do	55⅝	
500	do	55⅛	
200	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛	
300	Erie Railroad	24⅞	
400	Harlem	126⅜	
800	Lake Shore	92	
400	do	b3. 92	
100	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
100	do	b4. 55⅜	
500	do	55⅜	
900	do	55⅜	
400	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅛	
200	do	c. 55⅛	
4,000	L. & N. Con.	b3. 84	
5,000	D. & H. Is.	'84. 104⅛	
14	Bank of Com.	116⅜	
65	Del. & H. Canal	115	
500	Canton Company	39⅛	
200	do	b. c. 103	
100	Mary. Coal. Co.	b. c.	
1200	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
300	do	87	
600	do	c. 86⅞	
600	do	87	
100	do	87	
1500	do	86⅜	
700	do	c. 86⅜	
1000	do	b3. 86⅜	
100	do	c. 86⅜	
200	do	86⅜	
200	W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
2900	do	87	
800	do	s2. 87	
300	do	87⅛	
800	do	87⅛	
400	do	b3. 87⅛	
100	do	87⅛	
50	Panama R. R.	b. 117	
100	do	b3. 117	
280	do	b. 117⅜	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b3. 55⅞	
1200	do	55⅞	
100	do	b3. 56	
800	do	55⅝	
100	do	55⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '63, Call. bds.	116⅞	
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115½	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120	
2,000	do	c. 120	
$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115⅝	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	117⅜	
50,000	do. b. c.	117⅜	
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120	
10,000	do	119⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81⅜	
1,000	Alabama 8s, '93.	86⅜	
2,000	N. C. 6s, '83.	94½	
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	97½	
4,000	Un. Pa. R. 1st.	86⅜	
5,000	do	86½	
4,000	do	86⅝	
1,000	Un. Pa. 10s, Is.	72	
1,000	do	71⅛	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1s.	86⅛	
4,000	D. & W. 1st.	101	
2,000	Galena & C. 1st.	102	
2,000	M. & st. P. 1st. div.	84½	
5,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, La C. Div.	91½	
5,000	C. & I. C. 1st.	87½	
1,000	do	87⅜	
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	103	
1,000	Tol., Pe. & W. 1st. W. ext. Div.	88¼	
2,000	B. C. R. & M. 1st.	90	
600	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	95	
1,000	do. 7s.	94⅜	
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	98	
5,000	Tol., Pe. & W., 1st.	88	
4,000	L. & N. Con.	85	
5,000	D. & H. 1st. '84.	104½	
14	Bank of Com.	116⅜	
100	Continental Bank.	80	
14	Bank of Republic.	109	
100	Union Bank.	121	
65	Del. & H. Canal.	115	
500	Canton Company.	39⅛	
200	do	b. 103	
100	Mary. Coal. Co.	b. c.	
1200	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
300	do	87	
600	do	c. 86⅞	
600	do	87	
100	do	87	
1500	do	86⅜	
700	do	c. 86⅜	
1000	do	b3. 86⅜	
100	do	c. 86⅜	
200	do	86⅜	
200	W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
2900	do	87	
800	do	s2. 87	
300	do	87⅛	
800	do	87⅛	
400	do	b3. 87⅛	
100	do	87⅛	
50	Panama R. R.	b. 117	
100	do	b3. 117	
280	do	b. 117⅜	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b3. 55⅞	
1200	do	55⅞	
100	do	b3. 56	
800	do	55⅝	
100	do	55⅞	
100	L. S. & M. S.	H. b. c. 91⅞	
100	do	s3. 91⅞	
100	do	b3. 92	
100	do	92	
100	do	c. 91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	Quicksilver	15¼	
1500	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
500	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅝	
1100	do	55⅝	
500	do	55¼	
200	do	55⅝	
500	do	55⅛	
200	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛	
300	Erie Railroad	24⅞	
400	Harlem	126⅜	
800	Lake Shore	92	
400	do	b3. 92	
100	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
100	do	b4. 55⅜	
500	do	55⅜	
900	do	55⅜	
400	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅛	
200	do	c. 55⅛	
4,000	L. & N. Con.	b3. 84	
5,000	D. & H. Is.	'84. 104½	
14	Bank of Com.	116⅜	
100	Continental Bank.	80	
14	Bank of Republic.	109	
100	Union Bank.	121	
65	Del. & H. Canal.	115	
500	Canton Company.	39⅛	
200	do	b. 103	
100	Mary. Coal. Co.	b. c.	
1200	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
300	do	87	
600	do	c. 86⅞	
600	do	87	
100	do	87	
1500	do	86⅜	
700	do	c. 86⅜	
1000	do	b3. 86⅜	
100	do	c. 86⅜	
200	do	86⅜	
200	W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
2900	do	87	
800	do	s2. 87	
300	do	87⅛	
800	do	87⅛	
400	do	b3. 87⅛	
100	do	87⅛	
50	Panama R. R.	b. 117	
100	do	b3. 117	
280	do	b. 117⅜	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b3. 55⅞	
1200	do	55⅞	
100	do	b3. 56	
800	do	55⅝	
100	do	55⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	N. C. 6s, old	87⅛	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	93⅞	
1,000	Cen. Pa. Gold	b. 108⅜	
16,000	Han. & St. Jo. Con. Conv.	87	
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st	87	
1,000	O., C. C. & In. 1st.	101⅜	
1,000	U. Pac. R. 1st	M. 96⅞	
100	Mar. & M'g'a.	13⅛	
100	do	b. c. 13⅛	
100	do	14	
200	C. Coal of Md.	b. c. 56⅜	
2500	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 101⅛	
200	do	s5. 101⅛	
500	do	b10. 101⅜	
50	do	101⅜	
300	W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
2900	do	87	
800	do	s2. 87	
300	do	87⅛	
200	Erie Rail	b. c. 55	
400	do	54⅞	
1000	do	54⅞	
700	do	54⅞	
100	do	b3. 54⅞	
400	do	54⅞	
100	do	54⅞	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b3. 55⅞	
1200	do	55⅞	
100	do	b3. 56	
800	do	55⅝	
100	do	55⅞	
100	L. S. & M. S.	H. b. c. 91⅞	
100	do	s3. 91⅞	
100	do	b3. 92	
100	do	92	
100	do	c. 91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	do	91⅞	
100	Quicksilver	15¼	
1500	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
500	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅝	
1100	do	55⅝	
500	do	55¼	
200	do	55⅝	
500	do	55⅛	
200	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛	
300	Erie Railroad	24⅞	
400	Harlem	126⅜	
800	Lake Shore	92	
400	do	b3. 92	
100	Pacific Mail	55⅛	
100	do	b4. 55⅜	
500	do	55⅜	
900	do	55⅜	
400	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅛	
200	do	c. 55⅛	
4,000	L. & N. Con.	b3. 84	
5,000	D. & H. Is.	'84. 104½	
14	Bank of Com.	116⅜	
100	Continental Bank.	80	
14	Bank of Republic.	109	
100	Union Bank.	121	
65	Del. & H. Canal.	115	
500	Canton Company.	39⅛	
200	do	b. 103	
100	Mary. Coal. Co.	b. c.	
1200	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
300	do	87	
600	do	c. 86⅞	
600	do	87	
100	do	87	
1500	do	86⅜	
700	do	c. 86⅜	
1000	do	b3. 86⅜	
100	do	c. 86⅜	
200	do	86⅜	
200	W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 87	
100	do	c. 87	
2900	do	87	
800	do	s2. 87	
300	do	87⅛	
800	do	87⅛	
400	do	b3. 87⅛	
100	do	87⅛	
50	Panama R. R.	b. 117	
100	do	b3. 117	
280	do	b. 117⅜	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b3. 55⅞	
1200	do	55⅞	
100	do	b3. 56	
800	do	55⅝	
100	do	55⅞	

FRIDAY, May 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold were much the same as yesterday, 117⅛@117⅜ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold for immediate delivery is easy, and at the close of the day 6@7 ₱ cent. Interest is paid to carry over balances for the *Bull* account.

The foreign Exchanges have a firmer look to-day, although still 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the Gold shipping points. A good many London credits were settled to-day at 108½@108⅝ ₱ cent., 60 days Bills, and 109½ ₱ cent. net for sight Bills. The latter are relatively firmer than the 60 days Exchange. The Cash sales of 60 days Bills for Saturday's steamers were at 108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent.

Money was loaned to the Brokers

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President.
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President.
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President.

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

MIDLAND R. R.

BONDS
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS, OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles H. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, 57th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
By order of the Board,
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES, State, County, or City bonds, wishing to realize, can sell at once by addressing
WM. A. GUEST & CO.,
No 17 Nassau-st.
For sale, Town and County bonds in the State of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic the 1st of next June,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

DUE 1892.

FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT,	TRACY R. EDSON,
ALBERT G. GOODALL,	J. DORSEY BALD,
C. L. VAN ZANDT,	GEORGE H. STAYNER,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,	WM. M. SMILLIE.
THEO. H. FREELAND.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:
JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.
GEORGE H. STAYNER, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, (4TH-AV.,) NORTH-EAST CORNER 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company for the election of sixteen directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.
By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 2, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for month of March were $114,450, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR
INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, May 6, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that their annual meeting, required by their charter and by-laws, will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year. The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 26th day of May next, and remain closed until after said election.
CHAS. J. BAKER, President.
WM. DEAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 19, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1873.

THIS OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED at 12 o'clock M. the 10th inst., that being the day designated for the funeral of the late Chief-Justice of the United States.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
United States Assistant Treasurer.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The annual meeting for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed quarterly Dividends of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after June 2, proximo, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen June 3.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared payable on the 10th inst., free from tax.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day. G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 15.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1874, the following Supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.
12,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
3,400 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,600 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge, to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.
3,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
14,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
1,200 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
4,500 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.
4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards Cotton Ticking, for bed-sacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.
800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
1,290 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.
500 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.

CLASS NO. 5.
150 gross Buttons, (eagle.)
50 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
25 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 sets Epaulette Bullion.
2,000 yards Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards Red Cord.
10 Swords for musicians, complete.
20 Swords for sergeants, complete.
12 Drums, complete.
120 Batter Drum Heads.
120 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
60 sets Drum Snares.
25 box-wood B Fifes.
50 pairs Drumsticks.
500 pairs Crescent and Scale Straps.
13 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 32 inches long by 1¼ wide, and ¼ inch thick.
12 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 28¼ inches long by 1¼ wide, and ¼ inch thick.
15 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 26 inches long by 15-16 wide, and ⅜ inch thick.

CLASS NO. 6.
5,000 pairs Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.
600 Cartridge Boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge Box Belts.
600 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
50 Cartridge Boxes for sergeants.
800 Knapsacks.
400 Waist Plates.
(With the privilege of increasing any of the above quantities, not to exceed one-third.)

CLASS NO. 8.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Red sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 226 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States district judge, district attorney, or collector, must accompany each proposal; otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the commanding officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to MAJOR WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, at any time before Nov. 1, 1873:

About 3,240 lineal feet of heavy fifteen-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 200 pounds per yard; lengths between 15 feet and 22 feet, generally about 19 feet.

About 7,400 lineal feet of heavy twelve-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 125 pounds per yard; lengths between 11 feet and 20 feet, generally 16 feet and 20 feet.

Proposals must state price per pound; be addressed to undersigned, indorsed on outside, "Proposals to furnish Iron Beams;" will be opened at 10 A. M., Wednesday, June 4, 1873, and to be considered must be received before that time.

Bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals must be accompanied by tables or charts showing guaranteed strength of beams, and the successful bidder must enter into contract and give bonds for a faithful performance of the contract.

The beams must be straight, out of wind, and squarely cut at ends, without being otherwise fitted or drilled.

Payments will be made monthly, if desired, reserving ten per cent. till the contract is completed.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., April 25, 1873.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 120 PEARL-ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 noon, MONDAY, June 2, 1873, for furnishing materials and labor for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors, viz.:

DUNKIRK HARBOR, N. Y.—Appropriation, $40,000. Break-water extension, dredging sand and gravel, drilling, blasting and removing rock.
ASHTABULA, Ohio.—$16,000. Dredging sand and gravel, and drilling, blasting and removing rock.
BLACK RIVER, Ohio.—$20,000. Pier extension and dredging sand.
VERMILLION, Ohio.—$12,000. Pier extension.
SANDUSKY, Ohio.—$25,000. Dredging sand and clay.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—$100,000. Dredging clay and sand.
MONROE, Mich.—$15,000. Repair to piers and canal revetment.

Separate bids must be submitted for each harbor. Bids from iron dealers for each and every item of iron material, for any or all of the harbors advertised will be entertained. Other bidders are required to bid on each and every item of all the other classes. The responsible bidder whose aggregate is the lowest may expect the award.

Detailed specifications, bills of material, instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application to this office.

Envelopes enclosing bids must be indorsed with the name of the harbor to which they refer.
F. HARWOOD,
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 10, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
A. H. PAYSON,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 10, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received until 12 M., on the 10th day of June, 1873, for all the fresh Beef and Mutton that may be required by the Subsistence Department at this Post during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Information and conditions obtained of
J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. HARBOR,
May 5, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 13, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing July 1, 1873.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
ALBERT F. PIKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$30,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1876.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SHROEDER, Controller.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, May 10.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, May 10, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.........Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..................$160 and $180, currency
Steerage..............................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria.......Sat., May 10	Olympia.......Wed., June 4
Anglia.......Sat., May 17	India.......Sat., June 7
Europa.......Sat., May 24	Columbia.......Wed., June 11
Trinacria.......Wed., May 28	Australia.......Sat., June 14
California.......Sat., May 31	Ismailia.......Wed., June 18

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS.........——..Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.........SURMONT..Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.........DAURE..Saturday, June 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

VIRGINIA.........Wednesday, June 11
PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, June 25

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt PRICE, Sr.........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.........June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.........June 11, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.June 18, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
LAGOS, Captain PEGDEN, 10th inst.; MANDINGO, Captain SPENCE, 24th inst.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Captain BAYLEY, 30th inst.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander, ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 20th of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried; fare $60 currency. For freight or passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO.,
No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).........May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).........May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).........May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 10.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 15, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 27.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

COOK'S FOREIGN TOURS.

Passengers ticketed by any line of steamers to all parts of
IRELAND,
SCOTLAND,
ENGLAND,
GERMANY,
THE RHINE,
SWITZERLAND,
VIENNA,
ITALY,
FRANCE, &c., &c.,
at great reduction from ordinary rates.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 262 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's EXCURSIONIST for May, now ready, gives full particulars as to the cost and expense of over 1,000 different tours. Price ten cents, by mail, prepaid.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Wednesday, 30th	9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th	5:00 A. M.
Friday, 2d	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st	5:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d	11:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	4:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th	7:30 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.
6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:00 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 9 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 2:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT,	D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager.	Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:05, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 6:00, (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 9:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.
9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.
12 M.—Jamaica express train.
3 P. M.—Rockaway express train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.
5 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.
6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Land at 3:47 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at noon, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of Forage and Straw, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.
603 bushels Oats, 37 bushels Corn, 12 tons Hay, and 50 tons Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor.
137 bushels Oats, 1 tons Hay, and 5 tons Straw.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
15,000 pounds Bran, 298 bushels Corn, 10,230 bushels Oats, 136 tons Hay, and 4 tons Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.
1,027 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.
2,532 bushels Oats, 274 bushels Corn, 55 tons Hay, and 34 tons Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor.
321 bushels Oats, 15 tons Hay, and 12 tons Straw.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.
491 bushels Corn, 9,060 bushels Oats, 246 tons Hay, and 84 tons Straw.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.
1,095 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 12 tons Straw.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
762 bushels Oats, 14 tons Hay, 4 tons Straw.

The Corn and Oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities, and put up in good, substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wastage; and the Hay and Straw in bales, free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

Deliveries must be made on the wharves of the respective posts, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, Oat Straw, Rye Straw, and Bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the Corn, Oats, and Bran must include the necessary sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering the Forage and Straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," of whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 9, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure, [illegible], referee, disposed of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, situate on the south side of East Sixty-first-street, 145 feet west of Third-avenue, for (including incumbrances) $23,500, the purchaser being John McCool. The same firm also offered for sale at public auction the premises known as No. 1[illegible] Leonard-street, between Elm and Centre streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and frame house in rear—knocked down for $11,800, but not sold. The Supreme Court sale announced, in charge of the same auctioneers, of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, west of Eighth-avenue, did not take place, the case having been settled. R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frank Budd, Esq., referee, sold the three-story and basement frame house and lot—latter 19 by 51.10—No. 186 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, south side, [illegible] feet west of Third-avenue, for $4,000. Purchaser, Ann Van Wyck, plaintiff in the legal action. This same property, it was stated, had been once disposed of for $7,500. No further business was transacted.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, No. 31 Pine-street, reports having sold one lot [illegible], on Tenth-avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Seventy-second-street, for $24,500.

Of the sales proposed for next week at the Exchange, the most important will occur on Wednesday, when Muller, Wilkins & Co. will dispose of the valuable property on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, embracing five lots with buildings, and Wm. Kennelly will again offer at auction the real estate [illegible] Walter Rodie, now in the hands of trustees. The suburban sales announced during the week, all in charge of Jere Johnson, Jr., are also worthy attention, viz.: Tuesday, May 13, sale of 300 choice lots at Inglewood, Long Island; Thursday, May 15, sale of 100 desirable lots at Long Island City, and Saturday, May 17, sale of the hotel property known as the Neptune House, at Far Rockaway, Long Island. Full particulars concerning all these proposed sales will be given on Monday.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Although no sales are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced to occur elsewhere:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Wilson-street, Brooklyn, north side, 160 feet west of Myrtle-avenue; lot 18 by 100.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of two durable villa residences and one building plot, situated on Davis-avenue and Main-street, adjoining lands of Messrs. Cowdray, Leland, Dr. Pryor, and others.

By M. M. Wyant, at the Hackensack House, Hackensack, N. J., at 2 o'clock, executor's sale of a farm containing eleven acres of land, with the dwelling, out buildings, &c., thereon, located at Arcola, on the line of the Midland New-Jersey Railroad, one mile from New-Rochelle depot, two and one-quarter miles from Hackensack, and four miles from Paterson, known as the homestead farm of Thomas Voorhis, deceased.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, May 9, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Fiftieth-street, (rear,) No. 413, one brick front building, four stories, 25 by 27; A. Ewald, owner.

Avenue A, (rear,) Nos. 135 and 137, two brick tenement buildings, five stories, 25.3 by 22; P. Levins, owner.

Third-street, (rear,) No. 345, one brick work-shop, one story, 19 by 42; Henry Beattus, owner.

Broadway, north side, 50 feet south of Forty-second-street, two third-class brick stores, each one story, 30 by 51 by 80; Geo. Ross, owner.

West Thirty-third-street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick factory, one story, 28 by 98.9; R. Deely & Co., owners.

East Broadway, No. 48, one brick and iron store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; R. S. Renwick, owner.

West-street, Nos. 162 and 163, one brick and iron first-class store, five stories, 43.7 by 50; Wm. R. Renwick, owner.

West-street, No. 204, one granite first-class store, five stories, 23 by 68; estate of Wm. Rhinelander, owner.

East Eighty-fifth-street, north side, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; Fred. Schroeder, owner.

Seventh-avenue, south-east corner of Fortieth-street, one brick factory and warehouse, 25 by 100 by 74, three stories; Casone & Cole, owners.

East Fifty-sixth-street, No. 321, one brick tenement building, four stories, 25 by 60; Ann Burns, owner.

West Thirty-eighth-street, No. 318, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 63; John Hendel, owner.

East Thirty-seventh-street, south side, 95 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 37; Tooker & Irwin, owners.

West Thirty-third-street, north side, 95 feet west of Sixth-avenue, one brick factory and dwelling, three stories, 50 by 67; Thos. N. Laurence, owner.

East Forty-fifth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; D. Buddensiek, owner.

Pearl-street, No. 477, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.11 by 75; J. Kessell, owner.

Fifty-eighth-street, north side, and Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 75 feet west of Sixth-avenue, one Dorchester-stone school and dwelling, four stories, 83 by 200; Eli Charlier, owner.

West Forty-sixth-street, Nos. 214 and 216, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 18.7 by 55; F. Martin and C. Gedney, owners.

West Forty-sixth-street, Nos. 218 and 220, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 17.10 by 55; W. Vease and W. H. Gedney, owners.

West Forty-sixth-street, Nos. 222 and 224, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 17.6 by 56; D. J. J. Jordine and S. Louden, owners.

East Fourth-street, No. 218, one brick school-house, four stories, 24.9 by 68; Sisters De Notre Dame, owners.

Fifty-second-street, north side, 80 feet west of Ninth-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 23 by 25; Jacob Lang, owner.

East Seventy-fourth-street, north side, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, six brown-stone French-apartment buildings, each four stories, 20 by 58; John Reiss, owner.

Second-avenue, north-east corner of Seventy-fourth-street, five French-apartment brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 21 by 58; John Reiss, owner.

East Seventieth-street, west side, 250 feet west of Third-avenue, one brick stable, three stories, 20 by 63; J. Babcock, owner.

Leroy-street, No. 6, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; Henry Weil, owner.

East Forty-first-street, No. 305, one brick school-house, two stories, 30 by 55; Twenty-first Ward Mission, owners.

Ninth-avenue, north side, 75 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, one smith-shop, one story, 20 by 35; J. McCunnelly, owner.

Clinton-street, No. 133, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Thomas H. Ferris, owner.

First-avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, one brick office, two stories, 25 by 50; Harlem Gas Company, owners.

Monroe-street, south-west corner Clinton-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 23 by 72; John Bohnet, owner.

Monroe-street, south side, 22 feet west of Clinton-street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25.9 by 50; John Bohnet, owner.

Baxter-street, No. 14, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 48; Isidor Abrahams, owner.

West Twenty-sixth-street, No. 455, rear, one brick stable and dwelling, three stories, 25 by 28; R. Harlon, owner.

West Twenty-fifth-street, rear, Nos. 334 to 338, one brick stable and dwelling, two stories, 22 by 75; D. Quinn, owner.

Barrow-street, No. 22, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 65; Aug. W. Grinder, owner.

Seventh-avenue, south-west corner, Fifty-second-street, one brick store and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 40; J. B. Cusack, owner.

South-street, Nos. 116, 117, and 118, two brick second-class stores, each four stories, 25 by 50.3; Wm. H. Underdonk, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 28 St. Mark's-place, unsafe chimneys; L. Smith, agent.

No. 426 Sixth-avenue, unsafe chimneys; Schmitt & Siegel, owners.

No. 40 Thomas-street, rear, unsafe generally; Jno. B. Aiguier, owner.

No. 31 Washington-street, unsafe front wall; Edward Burke, owner.

No. 29 Columbia-street, unsafe window-breasts and lintels; F. Stern, owner.

No. 316 Third-street, unsafe east wall; Mrs. Mangeis, owner.

No. 119 East Fortieth-street, unsafe fence; Geo. Samuels, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, May 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 four-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l. East 61st-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lot 20x100.5	$23,500

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement frame h. and l., No. 186 East 123d-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 19x51.10	$4,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 8.

Delancey-st., s. s., No. 49, between Eldridge and Forsyth, 25x100	$24,500
Ellwood-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Naegle-av., 50x100	2,800
Montgomery-st., No. 19, n. s., 24 ft. e. of Henry-st., 20x75	9,500
11th-st., n. w. corner Dry Dock-st., 42.6x86.3x42.4	15,500
28th-st., No. 104, West, s. s., 77.11 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.1x98.9	13,100
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
64th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.5	30,400
113th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x85.7	3,600
119th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100	15,000
123th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	16,000
122d-st., n. s., 282.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	12,000
122d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11	
122d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, 150x99.11	26,200
122d-st., n. s., 150 ft. [illegible] Boulevard, 25x99.11	
122d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11	5,500
1st-av., s. w. corner of 118th-st., 22x67	18,000
2d-av., s. e. corner of 119th-st., 48x100	30,900
4th-av., n. e. corner of 93d-st., n. 100.8x th. e. of 39.4x1 th. e. 180.11 to point st., n. s. 93th-st., 123 ft. e. of 4th-av., x th. s. along street, 123	30,000
6th-av., s. w. corner of 28th-st., 49.3x27.11	92,625

LEASES.

Broadway, n. w. corner 47th-st., 18 years, per year	$20,000
Beekman-st., lofts of Nos. 110, 112, 114 and 116, 5 years, per year	2,200
Fulton Market, Nos. 19 and 20, 4 years, per year	7,000
Grand-st., n. e. corner of Orchard-st., 25x87 6, 3 years, per year	1,800
Howard-st., No. 21, 5 years, per year	2,000
Suffolk-st., No. 163, 2 years, per year	1,440
Washington-st., Nos. 173 and 175, per year	4,500
5th-st., No. 535, second floor front and store, 3 years, per year	1,020
3d-av., No. 1,016, 3 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE (twelve rooms) and sixty-seven acres land in Washington Valley, N. J. Inquire of NOAH W. PIKE, [illegible] or F. E. [illegible], No. 447 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

18 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in order to [illegible], four-story brown-stone house [illegible] has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 36 East 17th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AGENT FOR ESTATES, No. 150 Broadway.

Particular attention given to the care and management of property placed in his charge. Collecting of rents a specialty. Returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 36th-st., near Broadway, in fine order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-story store, 26x75.6, No. 105 Chambers-st., near Church-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Charles Cooper, situated on Bushwick-av. Boulevard, Evergreen-av., and Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a large house, containing all the modern conveniencies, with carriage-house, large barn, &c.; the grounds comprise about forty lots, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; the property is well located, with first-class surroundings; to close the estate, would sell the house with four or twelve lots, or the whole, as parties may desire, on easy terms. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVEST-MENT IN REAL ESTATE.—We will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, May 24, 1873, the sash factory property situated on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Staunton, Va. This property is located near the depot, and is very convenient for shipping, loading, and unloading LUMBER and COAL. It is also a good site for a FURNACE or FLOURING-MILL. The factory is now occupied and run by Messrs. H. J. Lambaugh & Brother day and night during the busy season. There has been a COAL-YARD on the premises for a number of years, and there is an excellent Fairbanks' coal-scales in the yard.

The building is a substantial, 30x70 feet, two-story frame, with engine-room adjoining. The engine and boiler is from twenty-five to thirty-five horse power. The lot fronts 256 feet on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and 156 feet on the Middlebrook Road.

No more convenient situation for the same business can be found in Staunton. The attention of persons from abroad is called to the fact that Staunton is a rapidly growing city, and affords mechanics inducements to locate.

Terms—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with bonds bearing interest from day of sale, and title retained as ultimate security. For further particulars call on N. B. HENDRY, Staunton, Va., or I. S. HENDRY, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x56, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 10.

HUDSON RIVER.—ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE for sale, with immediate possession, known as Cedar Lawn, situated at Fishkill, on the Hudson, above the Highlands, directly opposite and overlooking the City of Newburg, half mile from depot and river, 1½ hours from City, with seven daily trains; ten minutes from churches, schools, stores, &c.; double mansion, 4?x65, with all modern improvements, completely furnished, which, together with all outside farm implements, for sale; nine acres filled with choice young fruit and fine old shade-trees and evergreens; good out-buildings, including glass grapery and ice-house filled; river and mountain views unsurpassed; neighborhood first-class; large garden containing abundance of small fruits. It is a gentleman's place, being unexceptional in every particular, and of a class seldom offered for sale. The owner wishing to go abroad will sell cheap or exchange for first-class unincumbered City property. Address G. S. M., Room No. 96, St. James Hotel, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.

For exchange or rent, at the terminus of the Sussex Railroad, Branchville, N. J., the new and well-finished Pavilion Hotel, containing forty rooms; is convenient to depot; has the advantages of pleasant drives, pure air, no mosquitoes, and one mile from Colver's Lake; will exchange for property near the City, or, as an inducement to any who will open a boarding-house, will rent at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN G. RANCY, Branchville, Sussex County, N.J.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPO-site the City of Hudson, a modern gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn, sloping to the river, an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c., Summer-house, greenhouse, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land; upon which are 2,200 choice grape-vines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market; dock on the place. Price $30,000; terms very easy. The improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruit will pay more than ten per cent. JACOB SHA PF, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars, Apply to THOS. T. WALTON, Imperial Insurance Company, Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANY RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK?—See *Herald*, May 7.—I offer for sale, to parties who will build, the finest lots in the vicinity of New-York, at prices ranging from $200 to $500, on long time, and no cash payment. Locality high and absolutely healthy; society good; distant less than one hour from City Hall, and within a mile of three stations. For further particulars apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two handsome nine-room cottages to rent, cheap, with privilege of purchase.

FOR SALE—ON THE MAIN STREET IN the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours from New-York via Hudson River Railroad, a beautiful country residence, with six acres, garden, orchard, and meadow; house has ten sleeping rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen; stream of water and mountain scenery. Price, $13,500; terms easy. W. A. BARNES, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two and one-fifth acres, fine house, stables, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, or J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000—For sale, on a pleasant avenue, a French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels; fruit-trees, shade-trees; lot, 50 by 175. Terms easy. Address MELLICK BROS., No. 6 Pine-st., or OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent furnished, a new cottage, ten rooms, with all modern improvements; one hour from New-York, via Montclair, Midland, or Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads; five minutes' walk from either depot. For further particulars apply to HORACE PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J., or ROGERS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 94 and 96 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.— Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat, complete with horses, carriages, and furniture; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MERE-dith, six miles from Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., a grass farm of 300 acres, with first-class farm-house and all necessary outbuildings and stalls for 60 head of cattle; the house and stable for two horses and [illegible] for two cows, $250 a year rent; the whole farm for $420 a year. Address ALONZO FLACK, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.

A LARGE LINE OF GOOD LOTS and villa plots in vicinity of Fordham, Jerome, and West Farms, for sale very cheap; annexation to City, rapid transit, and projected lines of railroads will insure great increase in value in a short time. P. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE farms and country-seats in Westchester, New-Jersey, and Long Island; also, several desirable plots of ground for sale on Staten Island. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE first-class dwelling-house, with stable, ice-house, and two or more acres of land, at Summit, N. J., for sale or exchange for City lots. Apply to T. R. WHITE, No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

AN ELEGANT HOME AMONG THE mountains of Massachusetts for sale on easy terms; "Mount Dorns," three quarters of a mile from Amherst; enchanting views on every hand. Address Post-office box No. 2,913 New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENVILLE, NEAR THE depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, several choice lots; will be sold at a bargain for cash. BIKER, [illegible] & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE— Factory and one and a half acres land, few minutes from New-Brighton Landing, Staten Island; plenty of water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS HAVE RE-moved to No. 30 Pine-st., and offer all varieties of Orange, N. J., property, (a specialty,) for sale and rent.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROP-erty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to N. L. McCREADY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE — THE WELL-KNOWN RESI-dence of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot; house built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades; easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ONLY THREE minutes' walk from depot, large house, 50x56, fifteen rooms; water, gas, &c., throughout; stable and two cottages; thirty acres; very fine view; a perfect country place. OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

RIVER VIEW PROPERTY, (Opposite Belleville,) BELMOUNT, FOR SALE.

This elegant country-seat, on the banks of the beautiful River Passaic, will be offered for sale in 400 lots on THURSDAY, May 15. This superb estate rests upon a high ridge, with a river view of many miles, Orange Mountain in the west, New-York, Jersey City, Staten Island, Newark and Elizabeth on the south and east.

Is within six miles of New-York, and one mile from Newark City line, accessible by Midland, Newark, and Paterson railways and horse-cars. Time from New-York, thirty minutes. Location equal to the most beautiful slopes on the Hudson. Investments here cannot fail to pay enormous profits.

Fine music. Lunch before the sale. Railroad passes and maps procured free of charge of O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.; JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the agents, BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark. Train leaves by 23d-st. and Chamber-street ferries at 11¼ A. M. Terms, ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; thirty per cent. in thirty days, when deeds will be ready; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.

Title perfect.

BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark, agents for owner. Refer by permission to Frederick S. Tappen, Esq., President Gallatin National Bank, New-York, and National State Bank, Newark.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

EXCURSION SALES

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, With ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, GRAFULLA'S BAND, HARRISON, COLLATION UNDER MAMMOTH CANVAS PAVILION, FREE PASSES BY STEAMER AND RAIL, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873, On premises at QUEENS, (Inglewood,) Long Island, 300 SUPERB LOTS.

Near station. Terms very easy. Free railroad-train will leave, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11¼ A. M. sharp.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, At 3 o'clock P. M., on premises, HUNTER'S POINT, LONG ISLAND CITY, ALL THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO ESTATE OF SOLOMON Z. PAYNTAR, DECEASED, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, CONSISTING OF 100 SPLENDID LOTS.

Terms easy. Maps at offices of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary. CHICAGO, March 12 1873. Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FRONTING ON CENTRAL-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTEEN VILLA PLOTS, situate on the westerly side of the Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge. The land is high, and has commanding water and inland views. For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

The STORE and LOT No. 181 READE-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-ST., 22.2x[illegible].

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers.

DINGEE, PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MAY 10, AT 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, two handsome village residences and one building plot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—A COUN-try seat; ten minutes from depot; furnished house, with all modern improvements; also, stable and carriage-house, fine shade trees, lawn and garden; for extensive and magnificent river and inland views the place has no superior, if equal, on the entire Hudson. Inquire immediately of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND—TO rent for the season, a very handsome country seat, delightfully located. Dwelling fully furnished, and in perfect order, and has all modern improvements and conveniences; stables and out-buildings complete. Apply to DUNCAN CRYDER, No. 73 South-st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEA-son, a handsome cottage at Rutherfurd Park, on the Passaic River; also, cottage at Belleville, N. J.; also, place on Staten Island. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-PLACE AND furnished house on the Hudson, fifteen minutes north of Newburg Landing and Erie Railroad Depot, to let for the Summer, or for sale. Stable, fruit, vegetables, and milk furnished by the gardener in charge. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT PELHAM, ON THE Sound.—A two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; two miles from station; large stables and carriage-house; good garden, planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms; wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 452 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY handsome residence in Yonkers; the house is situated on Palisade-av., in the best part of the town, being about 320 feet above tide, and the view extends down the river to Staten Island; the house is completely furnished, (fourteen rooms besides bath-room,) and has every convenience; there is an excellent carriage-house, with stabling for three horses and cow; the grounds (about one acre in extent) are beautifully laid out, and in perfect order; there is abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to H. N. TITUS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FURNISH-ed, to let, twenty-five miles from City, and two miles from Kensico Depot, Harlem Railroad. The house is 50x40, contains twelve rooms, attic and cellar, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, piazzas on all sides, with as much land as desired; cow, and use of horse and buggy, if wanted; location pleasant and healthy. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT TUCKA-hoe, Westchester County, fifteen miles from Grand Central Depot, via Harlem Railroad, a small but nice house, and about twelve acres of ground, with stable, barn and garden, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; but five minutes' walk from station; rent will be made low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS, No. 4 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE ON the Hudson River, two miles north of Newburgh, to rent, fully furnished, for the season. The house contains about fourteen rooms, laundry, &c., and has all accommodations, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, &c.; four acres of land, well shaded, stable, carriage-house, &c. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 36 East 17th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FOR SEASON or year, in High-st., a first-class place; house completely furnished; handsome grounds; garden made; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, stable; near depot, churches, schools, &c. Apply on premises to Mrs. N. H. STOCKWELL, or at No. 54 South-st., New-York, to M. C. GASPER.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—A FUR-nished cottage, containing six rooms, pleasantly situated at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (North Shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy. For terms, &c., address ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome, Manhasset, Long Island.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF six and three-fourth acres, with fine house, garden, stable, &c., on the old road to King's Bridge, and about one three-quarter miles from Central Bridge, in the new part of the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT —Furnished, situated on and near the sea-front; also properties for sale. Printed catalogues can be had upon application. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, and Long Branch near the Depot.

MORRISTOWN.—FURNISHED AND UN-furnished cottages and country seats to rent for Summer season or year. Farms and residences for sale and exchange. Morristown office, two doors from P. O. J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, large house, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARMS AND COUNTRY-SEATS in exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, at REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. E. K. RAUBITSCHEK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PLEASANT LO-calities, City and country. Send particulars and terms. Board-seekers directed immediately. Address the UNION BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 787 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS

CROSSMON HOUSE, THOUSAND ISLANDS, Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y.

This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quite romantic and healthy resort, this place HAS NO SUPERIOR, abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America.

For particulars address C. CROSSMON & SON.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. ONE HOUR from New-York City; will be OPENED JUNE 14 for the reception of guests, and *kept in the best style*. Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

Narragansett Pier, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor, late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODS-burg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location, after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12, until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

THE WEST END, FORT WASHINGTON. —This new hotel, located opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, is all its appointments first class, and within quick communication with all business centres, will open about May 25. For rooms address CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., will open June 2, 1873. Fine bathing, boating, fishing; billiards, bowling, and driving. J. C. KELLEY & SONS.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUN-tain, N. J., will be opened June 1 for the reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

MELLICK VILLA, BERGEN POINT. —Large rooms, handsome grounds, with beautiful view of the bay.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand. C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMER-ING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 649 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Back parlor; board, if desired. "Things" who advertise, "Boarding-house keepers need not answer," need not apply. First-class reference required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.,

First house from 5th-av.—Very elegant apartments, en suite and singly, can be had for the Summer, at reasonable rates, with or without board.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.

A private family will let, with board, one or two furnished rooms. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND family of adults would rent two or three handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full or partial board; neighborhood unexceptionable; convenient to cars, stages, and Elevated Railroad; references; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 361 West 30th-st.

NO. 99 EAST 46TH-ST.—A PLEASANT and desirable room on fourth floor to let, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable for the Summer; references exchanged.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant Park.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen; table boarders; Summer prices; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children. Reasonable. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms, en suite or singly, in a private family, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call all the week at No. 142 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARD.—PLEASANT LARGE ROOM AND front hall room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; also, second-story front, handsomely furnished. No. 41 West 16th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in choice locations; also suites convenient for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av., Everett Library Rooms.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor of three or four rooms, well furnished, to let, without board; no housekeeping. Also, two rooms on third. Terms very moderate for the Summer.

NO. 142 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR LEX-INGTON-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let with breakfast, if desired; location unsurpassed. Call or address as above.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, small room. References.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL, (No. 38 West 31st-st.,) elegant accommodations to let, with or without meals; highest references exchanged.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOME-ly-furnished parlor floor for gentlemen and lady; also, a room for $5; brown-stone house; French family; table first class. References.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway—Three rooms for gentlemen; reception room suitable for a physician; furniture, &c., new; without board.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, second floor, back rooms on third, with board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let; good location for doctor's office. At No. 214 10th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 109 WEST 29TH-ST.—TO LET, three rooms on third floor, with use of bath-room; references required. Call after 3 P. M.

NO. 159 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Two or three gentlemen boarders wanted.

NO. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, with board, on second and third floors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL AND SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Are situated eight miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the railroads of New-England, the Canada and all the United States railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New-York, due north, 286 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends, are found here.

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints, promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $2 to $3 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For Rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt.

The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars. MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors. JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

WEST POINT HOTEL.

Fronting the parade-ground, is now open. For particulars, address WM. B. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMP-TON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, will open about June 1. Good rooms can be secured at reasonable terms. Apply or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

WIESBADEN.

Old approved and since many centuries well known Alkaline Salt-thermen (30–55° Reaum.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing-cabinets for the thermen of Wiesbaden. Besides: Hydropathic establishments, Pine-needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description. Orthopædic establishment. Electricity. Celebrated ophthalmic infimary. Whey and goat milk. Mineral-waters of all known springs and of freshest filling.

CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL SPA-ORCHESTRA, in the splendid saloons of the Cur-house, in the gardens, and at the Cur-spring. MILITARY CONCERTS, EXTRA CONCERTS, and MATINEES, READING-ROOM with 150 newspapers, CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE-SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, BILLIARDS, PARKS, and DRINKING-HALL, RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE, BALLS and REUNIONS, HUNTING and FISHING.

In Autumn; GRAND HORSE-RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase,) EXQUISITE CLIMATE, SPLENDID LOCATION, and WELL-KNOWN CHARMING ENVIRONS, in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, into the Nahethal, to Mainz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort.

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GREAT SUCCESS. LAST FOUR WEEKS OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON. LAST FOUR WEEKS OF Mr. SOTHERN. ANOTHER TRIUMPH. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M., Mr. SOTHERN will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING! An original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.

The piece will be presented by the FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS: Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.

ACT FIRST—THE MISER'S ATTIC. ACT SECOND—SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS. ACT THIRD—LODGINGS IN LONDON. ACT FOURTH—INTERIOR OF SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE. BOX BOOK OPEN AND SEATS SECURED TILL END OF SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

LAST APPEARANCES of the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque," MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, and HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY, who will give

TWO PERFORMANCES | THIS DAY.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1873.

MATINEE. Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4½ o'clock. | LURLINE. "And yet I am not happy." Price $1 to all parts of the house.

EVENING—LAST APPEARANCE. A MONSTER PERFORMACE.

3 PIECES. | Act I. ALADDIN. Heathen Chinee Scene. BLUE BEARD. Tournament scene of KENILWORTH; OR, LITTLE AMY ROBSART.

The whole constituting the gems of the repertoire of the company. Secure your seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new pantomime, AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholomew as Clown and Pantaloon. Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. PITTERI. CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS. MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

EDWIN BOOTH.............Manager and Proprietor

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, Who will appear during these LAST SIX NIGHTS In his great character of MICHAEL O'DOWD, In his new comedy-drama of DADDY O'DOWD.

LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 2. And LAST TIME but ONE of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. Return of MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces the reappearance of the celebrated English tragedienne, MISS NEILSON, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 12, When she will appear, for the first time in this country, in her original character of AMY ROBSART, in the grand historical and romantic drama of that name, written by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of Kenilworth, in which she achieved such a great success at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sustaining the part of AMY ROBSART for over 100 consecutive nights. Miss Neilson will be supported by Mr. FRANCIS BANGS....as..........LEICESTER (His first appearance in four months,) Mr. NEIL WARNER, and a powerful cast, with new scenery, costumes, armors, appointments, music, mechanical effects, and an increased auxiliary force and corps de ballet of nearly 200 PERSONS.

The box-sheet for the NEILSON PERFORMANCES is now open at the usual places.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT OF MR. DOMINICK MURRAY.

Last Matinee at 2. Last Night at 8.

LAST MATINEE AT 2. The celebrated Character Actor, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, in his new drama of WILLY REILLY and his DEAR COLLEEN. LAST NIGHT AT 8.

LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12, Benefit of Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE RECITALS AND LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA, at STEINWAY HALL, commencing MONDAY, MAY 12.

The sale of single tickets for any or all of the recitals commences at the usual ticket offices THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Reserved Seats..$2

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce the definitive close of the Rubinstein Concerts and of the MUSICAL SEASON of 1872-73 with a series of seven Piano Recitals, to be given BY MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON THE AFTERNOONS OF

MONDAY, May 12; WEDNESDAY, May 14; FRIDAY, May 16; SATURDAY, May 17; MONDAY, May 19; TUESDAY, May 20, and on the EVENING of THURSDAY, May 22.

These recitals are given as a fitting close to the great series of Rubinstein's Concerts, the most successful, artistically and pecuniarily, ever known in the United States.

THE PROGRAMMES present an epitome of the great Piano Music—commencing with the elder Bach and ending with Rubinstein. To the student and virtuoso they must prove as invaluable as a complete gallery to the sculptor or painter, affording, as they do, the best illustration of each school of classic music, and teeming with opportunities for instructive study.

THESE PROGRAMMES (which can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall and principal music-stores) serve to illustrate the vast knowledge and exercise the unrivaled executive ability of MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

STEINWAY HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, Mlle. LIEBHART'S BENEFIT. Mlle. Louise Liebhart has the honor to announce her benefit concert for FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, 1873, when the following brilliant array of artists will appear: Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, (her last appearance in America;) Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, soprano; Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, contralto; Mons. EMILE SAURET, violin virtuoso; Mr. H. MILLARD, tenor, and Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART, soprano. On this occasion will be performed for the first time, by Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN and Miss ANNA MEHLIG, SCHUMANN'S ANDANTE AND VARIATIONS, for two pianos. Reserved seats, $2. Can be had on and after Tuesday morning, May 13, at usual ticket-offices.

JOHN B. GOUGH

ON "PECULIAR PEOPLE." (LAST LECTURE THIS SEASON) Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, May 13. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; and A. J. Fisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

AVERY'S COLLECTION!

OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS now on view day and evening, at gallery, NO. 625 BROADWAY, until time of auction sale, May 13 and 14.

GEORGE MACDONALD MATINEE, ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, AT Easton, Penn., TUESDAY EVENING, May 13. This celebrated soprano of New-York will give a VOCAL RECITAL CONCERT. Tickets $1, including reserved seats. Order received by mail and telegraph at Able Opera-house.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch, No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., for adults only; within five minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad; twenty trains daily; less than thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street ferries; thirty acres of ground; neighborhood good and healthy; rooms large and airy; abundance of fruit, flowers, &c.; boating and croquet grounds; board $10 to $12 a week. For further particulars apply to J. L. GREELEY, No. 13 Greenwich-av., or G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE persons can be accommodated in an old style country-house in Westchester County; location perfectly healthy; plenty of milk, fruit, &c.; within twenty miles of New-York. Address N. B., No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Greene County, about two hours from Catskill; beautifully situated on high ground; plenty eggs, milk, vegetables, shade, &c., at $7 per week; good accommodations for horses and carriages. Address E. P. SMITH, Freehold.

NICELY-FURNISHED DOUBLE PAR-lors and three connecting bedrooms, with board, at reasonable charges; suitable for a large family; location mountainous and healthy. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.— A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had for the season by addressing Post-office Box No. 37, Madison, N. J.; references.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, from about June 1 to Oct. 1, for married couple, infant, nurse, and cook; healthy (not fashionable) location, with salt-water bathing and few mosquitoes. Address SALT WATER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, stating terms, distance, means of access, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

, LAST DIVORCE MATINEE, (but one,) THIS SATURDAY, 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Commences at 8.)

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

THIS SATURDAY, May 10, LAST MATINEE but one of DIVORCE. MONDAY, May 12.—BENEFIT of Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, and last night but five of DIVORCE. WEDNESDAY, May 14.—BENEFIT of Miss LINDA DIETZ.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he will produce On TUESDAY NIGHT, May 20, for the first time on any stage, a novel play, from the German, based upon the latest drama of Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, and entitled

MADELEIN MOREL.

Several unique dramatic and scenic effects occur in the course of this play, which Mr. Daly designs to fill the closing performance of the present eventful season, and the distribution calls out the best powers of the Fifth-Avenue company.

, Box sheet will be open Tuesday A. M., May 13.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Commences at 7¾ o'clock.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

MR. CHAS. FECHTER AS MONTE CHRISTO

EVERY NIGHT IN The Magnificent Romantic Drama of MONTE CHRISTO.

Produced with the most elaborate and ingenious scenic and mechanical illusions ever presented upon the American stage.

Magnificent Scenery!! Superb Costumes!!

Characters by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. C. T. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. GOLDEN, Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. MEADE, PEAKES, PIERCE, CHAPMAN, BEMES, SERLE, and others.

Grand FECHTER Matinée TO-DAY.

, Seats may be secured twenty days in advance. Application by mail or telegraph directed to the Manager will be promptly attended to. Box-office open from 8 to 6 daily.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND FECHTER MATINEE TO-DAY.

, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

J. KOCH & CO.............................Proprietors

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8, WITH

THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALED **SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.**

Admission 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director...Mr. JAMES E. HAYES

EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2, The fifth edition of G. L. Fox's HUMPTY DUMPTY. Thoroughly reconstructed by the author. New Casts, New Burlesque Opening, New Scenery, New Music, New Tricks and effects, and an ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME. Mlle. MORLACCHI, Queen of all Premiere Danseuses, THE WILSON BROTHERS, WILLIAM and HARRY JEE, Champion Hat Spinners of the World, AMERICUS, the Wonderful Infant Violinist. The Russian Sextette, Mme. CHARLOTTE, WINTERBURN, the Great Railroad Scene, Comic Skating ACT. A New Historical Tableau of WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF FROU FROU. Last nights of the charming young actress MISS AGNES ETHEL, in her most brilliant creation FROU FROU. Shortly a new drama, of great interest, entitled WITHOUT A HEART. FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.—BENEFIT of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK. FRANK MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA. Irish Comedy and Character Company. LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

MME. ANNA BISHOP SATURDAY.

Has the honor to announce that her LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, prior to the commencement of her FAREWELL TOUR OF AMERICA, will take place in a GRAND MATINEE, AT STEINWAY HALL, on SATURDAY, MAY 10, at 2 o'clock.

For this occasion Mme. BISHOP has much pleasure in announcing the following MOST EMINENT ASSOCIATE ARTISTS: Mlle. Pauline Canissa, soprano; Mlle. Drasdil, contralto; Mlle. Ferretti, soprano; Mr. Alfred Wilkie, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. L. G. Gottschalk, baritone; M. Emile Lauret, violin; Mr. A. H. Pease, pianist; Mr. F. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Henry Carter, organ; Herr Goepel, clarionet. Conductors and accompanists, MM. A. Reiff, Maizo, C. Goffrie, and Mr. Chas. Fradel.

Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seat, at the general ticket-office, No. 114, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway: at all the principal music-stores, and at ticket-office of the Hall.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING WILL GIVE A **BALLAD CONCERT**

previous to her departure for Europe, AT IRVING HALL, ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 8 P. M.

She will be assisted by Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, soprano; Miss MATILDA TOEDT, violinist, and the ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MACDONALD.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M. MATINEE LECTURE BY **GEORGE MACDONALD.** SUBJECT—JOHN MILTON. Tickets, 50 cents, at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. In the building of the German Savings Bank. Gen. MOLTKE'S PORTRAIT, taken from life by Prof. Schrader, is now on exhibition.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of Howard Mission will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, at the Academy of Music, on 14th-st.

Addresses, singing by the children of the Mission, under the direction of Theodore E. Perkins, and music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, will give interest to the occasion.

Doors open at 6½ P. M., exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets may be had at the Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, or at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS',** *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.* **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash.* **Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *and upward. Pianos and Organs to let.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in style and perfect in tone ever made.* **The CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED. 1 stamp.*

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT **PIANO-FORTES.**

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent, or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

CHURCH ORGANS AT BARGAINS.—ONE new, one bank of keys, fifty-eight notes, two octaves, pedals, and sub-bass. Also, one of two banks, second-hand, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to E. L. ELLISON, No. 12 East 14th-st., New-York.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on instalments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 780 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

SALMON P. CHASE.

Funeral Services To-Day—Action of the Chamber of Commerce and Other Public Bodies.

The house of Mr. Hoyt, where the remains of Chief-Justice Chase will lie until this morning, was visited during yesterday by many persons, friends and relatives of the family, and telegrams and messages were received from all parts of the country. Most of them were of a private nature. The following was received from Gov. Dix:

ALBANY, May 8, 1873.

To Senator Sprague:

You have my sincere sympathy in the loss of your distinguished father-in-law, and my regret that pressing official duties will not permit me to be present at the funeral services to-morrow. JOHN A. DIX.

No further telegrams from President Grant have been received other than the one alluded to yesterday, in which he says that he would like to be present at the funeral services in this City, and if he does not come. Mr. Hoyt states, it will be because he contemplated attending the ceremonies which are to be held at the Metropolitan Church in Washington. This part of the programme has been changed. Upon the arrival of the remains at the capital, they will be taken direct to the Supreme Court-room, in the Capitol building, where they will lie in state during Sunday, instead of lying at the house of Senator Sprague, as was first intended. The funeral will take place from the Supreme Court, and the body will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.

The body of Mr. Chase will be taken to St. George's Church this morning at 8 o'clock, and the church will be open to the public until 1 P. M. The remains will be placed half-way down the centre aisle, and those who wish to see them will pass through the side passage ways. The body will be placed in an elegant rosewood coffin, with heavy silver moldings and three handles of the same metal on either side. There will also be silver handles at the head and foot. The inscription on the plate is engraved in plain script, and reads as follows:

S. P. CHASE,
Chief-Justice,
Born January 13, 1808,
Died May 7, 1873.

The funeral services will begin at 3 o'clock, and no change in the programme published in yesterday's TIMES has been made. Places will be reserved for deputations from the Bar of this City, and seats will be set apart for the officials and other distinguished persons.

The musical services at the church will consist simply of appropriate organ selections, to be played by Mr. W. F. Williams, organist of the church. Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre," and extracts suitable for the occasion from the works of Handel and other composers. In order to impart a greater simplicity to the services, the relatives of the deceased decided last night to dispense with the singing of hymns or anthems, which is customary, but not obligatory, at funerals in Episcopal churches.

The Assembly Committee, from Albany, will meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel at 2 o'clock to-day to proceed to the funeral.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Custom-house will be closed to day at 12 M.

Mayor Havemeyer requests that the flags throughout the City, and those of the shipping in the port, be displayed at half-mast during the day as a mark of respect to the late Chief-Justice.

At the meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice was passed.

Order of Precedence at the Funeral.

The following will be the order of precedence in the church at the funeral of the Chief-Justice, after the members of the family, who will occupy the front pews in the middle aisle, and the pall-bearers, who will be seated immediately behind them on both sides of the aisle:

The President and Cabinet.
Justices of the Supreme Court.
Foreign Diplomatic Representatives.
Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Judiciary of the United States, of the State and City of New-York.
Associates of Mr. Chase in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln.
Legislature of New-York.
Officers of Army and Navy.
Mayor and Common Council.
Civil Officers of the United States.
Foreign Consuls living in New-York.
The Clergy.
Natives of New-Hampshire and Ohio residing in New-York.
Officers and Clerks of the Treasury who were under Mr. Chase.
Intimate friends of the deceased.
Representatives from the other States.
North aisle for journalists and lawyers.
South aisle for ladies.
Galleries for public.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to take suitable action regarding the death of Chief-Justice Chase. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge occupied the chair, and announced the object of the meeting briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This special meeting has been convened at the request of a number of our members who no doubt represent the feelings of all, as we sympathize with our entire country in the great loss we have sustained by the sudden death in our City of the beloved and honored Chief-Justice of the United States. It seems appropriate that we should take special notice of the death of one so intimately connected with the finances of the country at one of the most critical periods of our national history. To him more than to any other one man do we owe a debt of gratitude for organizing our system of national currency and national banks, by which we have a currency of uniform value in all parts of the country, and which now, in the absence of a specie currency, is of vast convenience to the commerce of the country. But I will not longer occupy the time of the Chamber, but will invite you to proceed at once to the duties for which we are convened.

Frederick A. Conkling spoke earnestly concerning the merits of the deceased, and of the great loss which the country had sustained by his decease. He then offered the following resolutions:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, convened on the 9th day of May, 1873, in a special meeting, to take action in reference to the death in this City on the 7th inst. of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, unites with the great body of citizens throughout our country in the universal expression of grief and sympathy called forth by this sudden national bereavement, and desires to place upon record its separate and distinct tribute of respect to the memory of the departed jurist and statesman; therefore,

Resolved, That the retrospect of the life and public services of Chief-Justice Chase exhibits a career in which great natural abilities, unsullied purity of character and lofty devotion to the cause of human progress and the equal rights of man combined to fit him for pre-eminent usefulness as a trusted leader of public opinion, an intrepid champion of the oppressed, a wise administrator of national affairs, and an able and impartial judge in the supreme tribunal of which he was the honored head. Faithful to every trust confided to him, fearless in the discharge of every duty, and fertile in the resources of statesmanship, the weight of responsibility which he bore in the time of our great national peril as Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln served only to stimulate his patriotism and to nerve him for his great task of providing the financial means by which the cause of the Union and of free government was sustained against all danger and discouragement from the first shock of arms to the final triumph of the right.

Resolved, That the representatives of the commercial interests of New-York owe a special debt of gratitude to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. In view of the wise and liberal spirit which marked his official action in reference to all public measures affecting those interests, it is most fitting that this commercial metropolis, which responded so often to his appeals for aid in the dark and stormy days of the war, should at the peaceful close of his life, crowned with the highest honors of judicial station, be privileged to pay the last offices of reverence and love to his lifeless form, and to surround his bier with the tokens of public sorrow and veneration which are reserved for those who have been the benefactors of their country and of the human race.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be published under the direction of the Secretary and communicated to the family of Chief-Justice Chase.

Mr. George Opdyke seconded the resolutions, saying that he could not allow a vote to be taken without expressing his sense of the fitness of this action on the part of the chamber, and his conviction that the resolutions were in the highest degree appropriate. He said that he had been acquainted for twenty-five years with the late Chief-Justice, and he regarded him as a man eminently fitted to fulfill the highest public trusts. He referred to the drafting of the resolutions at the Buffalo Convention by Mr. Chase, which united the Free-soilers, the Abolitionists and the Liberal Party in opposition to slavery. He then spoke of the influence which Mr. Chase exerted during the war while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and of the confidence of the people in his judgment and integrity. He had left a name of which any citizen of the United States might justly be proud. The resolutions were then adopted.

Action of the Brooklyn Courts.

Brooklyn yesterday paid appropriate tribute to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase by an adjournment of the courts and meetings of members of the Bar, for the purpose of giving expression to the general feeling. The flags continued at half-mast over the City Hall and Court-house, and after the call of the calendar in the City Court, District-Attorney Britton moved an adjournment of the court, followed by an eloquent tribute to the late Chief-Justice. Col. Robert Johnstone seconded the motion, and Judge Neilson, with a brief allusion to the exalted legal standing and moral characteristics of the deceased, adjourned the court.

Similar proceedings were taken in the United States Courts, in Montague-street. At noon the members of the Bar had assembled in numbers in the court-room, among those present being United States District-Attorney Tenney and Assistant District-Attorneys Hoxie and Hughes, Registrar Winslow, Commissioner Jones, Marshal Harlow, Gen. Crooke, Gen. Catlin, ex-Judge Greenwood, E. M. Cullen, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, ex-Judge Morris, and others. Shortly after noon court was opened by the appearance of Judge Benedict, accompanied by Judges Gilbert, Moore, Neilson, McCue and Reynolds.

District-Attorney Tenney in a fitting speech moved the adjournment of the Court. Ex-Judge Beebe seconded the motion, and after remarks by Messrs. Huntley and Catlin, Judge Benedict said that he should adjourn the Court until the close of the day of the burial of the deceased.

The Supreme Court and the County and Surrogate's Courts were also adjourned.

Notice to the Bar.

The members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief-Justice of the United States, at St. George's Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, May 10.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

Meeting of Natives of Ohio.

A meeting of a number of the former residents of Ohio, who are now living in this City, was held last evening in the Fifth-avenue Hotel for the purpose of taking action on the death of the late Chief-Justice Chase. Hon. S. S. Cox presided, and among those present were Rufus Andrews, H. L. Burnett, Dr. Fuller Walker, Dr. J. S. Bangs, George R. Blanchard, R. E. Parsons, Rev. E. M. Schults, and many others.

Suitable resolutions were adopted expressing profound grief and respect at the lamented death of the late Chief-Justice and an announcement of their intention to attend the funeral in a body.

Suitable addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Parsons, Watterson, Andrews, Cook, and Burnett, and a committee of three was appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral.

Meeting of Citizens of Washington—The Capital Deeply Moved.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The death of Chief-Justice Chase continues to elicit many tributes of very deep respect, and in this city the circles of both official and private life are profoundly stirred by the event. Gen. Sherman and Secretary Richardson left to-night for New-York to attend the funeral there, and the Departments of the Treasury and Justice will be closed tomorrow. At a consultation to-day it was resolved that all the departments should be closed on Monday, the day of the funeral services here.

MEETING OF CITIZENS—RESOLUTIONS.

There was an important meeting of leading citizens of the District of Columbia at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, this afternoon, to take action appropriate to the occasion. Gov. Cooke presided, and made a brief but very fitting address. Franklin Philp, Esq., was secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Solomons, Dr. J. B. Blake, W. W. Corcoran, Esq., N. W. Burchell, Esq., and Hon. John Wilson, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Washington, have learned with sincere sorrow of the death, on the 7th inst., in New-York City, of Salmon Portland Chase, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As Senator he was ever an advocate of the people's rights; as Secretary of the Treasury, during the most critical period of our country's history, he organized and successfully carried into effect the great financial plan which replenished the national coffers and saved the people from bankruptcy; as Chief-Justice he added to the lustre of his name and has left a reputation as honored as it will be enduring.

Resolved, That, coming among us nearly a half century ago, we gratefully recall the interest he ever manifested in the welfare of this community. Often laying aside the cares of State, he would cheerfully lend his influence whenever good was to be obtained or a charitable purpose accomplished. His sympathetic nature made him the friend and advisor of the widow, the orphan, and the friendless; and his kind, social qualities are among the treasured recollections of many of our homes. We, his neighbors, knowing him to be as good as great, will look upon his memory as we look upon the arch of heaven, without a thought that it can ever decay or fall.

Resolved, That our citizens be requested to close their places of business on Monday afternoon next, the day of the funeral, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of ten to represent the citizens of this District at the obsequies.

Resolved, That the Chairman communicate to the family of the deceased this unfeigned expression of our love and respect for the late Chief-Justice.

Brief addresses upon the resolutions were then made by Hon. A. R. Shepherd, Dr. C. C. Cox, O. D. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Winslow, O. S. B. Wall, Esq., and others. Perhaps the most inspiringly eloquent tribute to the memory of the Chief-Justice was paid by Mr. Winslow, who spoke on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which organization Judge Chase was both an honorary and life member. He officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building in 1867, and has on many occasions since presided over its services, and shown great interest in its spiritual work.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE BODY.

Senator Sprague telegraphs here to-day that it is thought fitting that the remains shall lie in the Supreme Court room at the Capitol from their arrival on Sunday until they are removed to Oak Hill Cemetery on Monday afternoon. There will be no formal funeral ceremonies here, but the body will be open to view by the public on Sunday.

UNSEEMLY DISCUSSION OF THE SUCCESSION.

The public sense has been very much shocked here by the indecent haste with which a few meddlesome office-seekers and a considerable number of correspondents possessed of a morbid taste for gossip, have undertaken the discussion of and the suggestion of names for the successor of the Chief-Justice. The correspondents engaged in it charge the indecency upon the public outside, but the fact is that the public sense of propriety is a great deal more decent about such things than that of some of the correspondents, and the premature suggestion of names for the vacant position has been almost wholly the work of a certain class of writers who respect neither the dead nor the living. The appointment of a successor is a matter to which the President will undoubtedly give very mature consideration. He need not and probably will not determine it for months to come, as the Supreme Court does not reassemble until October next. In the meantime a large number of excellent gentlemen are being painfully embarrassed by the mention of their names for a position which they do not seek. It may be accepted as a trustworthy statement that none of these suggestions of names are expressive of the President's views, or that any probability of appointment is authorized or inspired by him.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The following Executive order has been issued:

The President announces, with deep regret, the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, who closed a life of long public service, in the City of New-York, on the 7th inst., having filled the offices of Senator of the United States, Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and crowning a long career in the exalted position of Chief-Justice of the United States. The President directs that the public offices in Washington be closed on Saturday, the 10th inst., the day of his funeral, and that they be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that the flags be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings and forts, on the national vessels, on the day of the funeral, in honor of the memory of the illustrious dead.

By order of the President.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1873.

THE WASHINGTON BAR.

There was a meeting of the members of the Washington Bar this afternoon, to take action respecting the death of Chief-Justice Chase. It was numerously attended, especially by the elder members of the Bar. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. A. G. Riddle, R. D. Masey, Walter Lenox, and others. Mr. Lenox referred to the days when he was a boy attending the school of Mr. Chase, he having just come from college, and said that Mr. Chase was never known to use corporal punishment. He studied the minds of his pupils, and had, by appealing to them, induced them to interest themselves in their studies. He had a fine school, and proved himself a good teacher. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia receives with profound regret the intelligence of the decease of the venerated Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in this moment of sorrow meet to express their sentiments of affection for his memory, and their esteem for his eminent virtue and talent.

Resolved, That in our judgment the patriotism, services, and official integrity of the deceased render his loss a source of deep affliction to his countrymen.

Action of the Assembly—Resolutions—Committee to Attend the Funeral.

ALBANY, May 9.—The committee of the Assembly to prepare resolutions on the death of Chief-Justice Chase, reported the following:

Whereas, The death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is an event which invokes a national sorrow; and,

Whereas, The Assembly of the State of New-York are deeply sensible of the national loss; therefore,

Resolved, That we unite with the Senate of this State in expressing our profound regret at the sudden decease of the late Chief-Justice of our highest judicial tribunal, and that it is due to his memory that we should express our high appreciation of his zealous and exalted patriotism and his eminent services to the country at large, and especially during the hour of its greatest peril.

Resolved, That the ability and integrity which have marked the career of the deceased in the performance of his official duties, together with his moral courage in defending the cause of human liberty, have endeared his memory in the hearts of the people of the whole Union.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Chief-Justice on behalf of the Assembly.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect, that this House do now adjourn.

Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Jacobs, Coggeshall, Vedder, Clarke, Husted, and Van Cott, and the following members were appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Chief-Justice Chase: Messrs. Vedder, Herring, Opdyke, Pell, Van Cott, Jacobs, and Blumenthal. Mr. Jacobs moved to add the Speaker to the committee. Carried.

Action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a memorial on the death of Chief-Justice Chase, recognizing his singleness of purpose in the earnest maintenance of principles, his clear intellect and force of character, his influence in molding the destiny of the State; declaring that the motives of his action were a deep love of justice to all men, and a hatred of wrong, which made him an eloquent and fearless champion of the down-trodden; that in the hour of victory he was a counselor of amnesty and pardon; that his management of the finances was a success, and that as an advocate, jurist, and statesman of intellectual power he left not his equal behind him. The memorial was ordered to be placed on the journal of the Chamber of Commerce and a copy of it forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Action by the Courts and Bar in Various Places.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the District-Attorney announced the death of Chief-Justice Chase. Justice Clifford responded in a feeling and appropriate manner, and bore cordial, though sad testimony to the eminent ability of the deceased, and expressed the opinion that it would very difficult to appoint a successor who, in all respects, could supply the loss occasioned by his death. The Court then adjourned.

BOSTON, May 9.—A meeting of the members of the Bar of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, was held at the United States Court-house, to-day, in respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. B. F. Thomas presided, and F. W. Hurd, was Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of attendance at the funeral: Messrs. E. R. Hoar, H. W. Paine, B. F. Thomas, J. G. Abbott, and Cressten Browne. The following committee was selected to present resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased: Messrs. E. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, J. G. Abbott, R. H. Dana, Jr., C. B. Goodrich, and W. G. Russell.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, when the committee will report.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The Bench and Bar of this city held a meeting to-day in respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase, Judge Giles, of United States District Court, presiding. Hon. Reverdy Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the eminent character and public services of the deceased, as a worthy and honored successor of John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. During his speech, Mr. Johnson briefly reviewed the opinions of the late Chief Justice, in some of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court during the Chief Justiceship of Mr. Chase. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, which will be spread upon the records of the courts of this city, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—In the Court of Appeals to-day Samuel Hand, Chairman of the Committee of the Bar appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of Chief-Justice Chase, reported a series of resolutions expressing the feelings of the Bar of the State, and recommending the adjournment of the Court out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter seconded the resolutions and delivered a feeling address, which was appropriately replied to by Chief-Justice Church, who entered an order that the resolutions be entered upon the minutes. The Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

Pacific Mail—Rise in the Stock.

Pacific Mail, which has for several days past been down at the lowest prices of the year, yesterday recovered somewhat from its stagnation and advanced from 53⅞, the opening price in the morning, to 56. It fell back slightly at the close; the final quotation being 55¼. It is said that the prospects of the company have materially altered for the better, and that the directors have for the most part resolved to put an end to the scandalous speculations which have been laid at the door of the company. Special meetings were held yesterday and on Thursday, and several of the directors spoke strongly against the ruinous course which has been pursued in many matters, and pointed out a way of reform which will probably prove effectual. It is understood that the notes of Mr. Stockwell, which have already fallen due, have been arranged for by giving him sixty days' grace in which to provide for their payment. Considerable discussion exists in the street as to the next president of the company. The election takes place in the latter part of the present month, and it is admitted on all hands that there will be a sharp rivalry for the position. A certain clique favors Rufus Hatch, and hold considerable stock, which is likely to be cast in his favor. Mr. Hatch denies that he cares for the office, but it is generally conceded that he would not decline the position if it were offered him. Mr. Stockwell, now President, according to all reports, will make a strong contest to maintain his place. Again it is said that Mr. Williams, of Williams & Guion, backed by several wealthy foreign capitalists, is working to obtain control of the company, and that his friends have commenced to buy the stock in the open market. The company, the latter think, can be made to pay handsome dividends upon the stock by the practice of economy, there being a large yearly subsidy from the government.

The Horse-Shoers.

The officers of the Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union met, last evening, at Milliman's Hall, Seventh-avenue, to receive reports. They have issued a notice, addressed to the "non-society" men, requesting them to act in concert with the organization in its present struggle for an increased rate of wages. They ask them to abstain from asking employment at any of the railroad shops where the men are on strike, promising them remuneration on application at the rooms of the society. The strike continues, but is, as yet, confined to the railroad and stage lines. The employes of the Fourth-avenue cars, Fifth-avenue stage line, the Avenue C and the Grand-street railroads are working at the increased rate—$4 per day. All the other street-car companies refuse to pay the advanced rate, and the non-society men employed by them have joined the strike.

Epidemic Delusions—Lecture by Dr. Frederic R. Marvin.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin lectured last evening, at the Liberal Club, on "Epidemic Delusions." The lecturer, after pointing out the relation which science bore to his subject, said that, of all delusions that had spread themselves over the earth, none are so thoroughly disintegrating as that of moral agency. The age in which we live, said Dr. Marvin, is not free from epidemics of a moral and criminal nature. The rise of Spiritualism, the revival of Materialism, and the new impulse given to Socialism are examples. The lecturer then referred to the extraordinary occurrences which took place five years ago, at the village of Moravia, in this State, where grave and educated men fancied they held converse with the dead. Dr. Marvin concluded his lecture by appealing to his audience to contribute to their several capacities to discountenance moral and criminal epidemics, and to teach, both by precept and example, a quiet form of mind, self-control, and an unwavering faith in science.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller will pay, to-day, the employes of Departments of Docks, to May 8, $4,300.

The faro banks and keno games were closed all over the City yesterday and last night.

Henry Neuman, alias Dutch Heinrichs, was removed from the Tombs to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island yesterday.

Patrolman Jacob C. Campbell, Seventeenth Precinct, and Wm. Burnett, Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed the department yesterday.

Edward Sturgis was committed at the Tombs yesterday for stealing nineteen coats, value $203, from Samuel Sykes & Co., of No. 22 White-street.

Robert P. Bleakley, convicted of murdering his niece, Maude Merrill, alias Mary Foley, and sentenced to State Prison for life, will be taken to Sing Sing, to-day, by Deputy Sheriff Shields.

The Dürr collection of paintings is to be removed, on Monday next, from the German Savings Bank Building to the Art Gallery at No. 845 Broadway, where it will remain open to visitors.

Capt. Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the two weeks ending the 8th inst. 465 miles of streets were cleaned, and 59,601 loads of ashes, garbage, and street dirt were removed from the City, at an expense of $37,020 17.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, in the chair. Only routine business was transacted, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The New-York Liberal Club will hold a special meeting this evening, at its rooms, junction of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, at 8 o'clock, to pay a tribute to the memory of their late fellow-member, John Stuart Mill. Members and admirers of the deceased are requested to attend.

At the meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, Alban B. Mann in the chair, fifteen new members were admitted, and a resolution passed approving the action of the Governor in appointing Mr. Edward Stephenson a Commissioner of Emigration.

Application for letters of administration for the estate of Charles M. Barras, the author of "Black Crook," was made yesterday to the Surrogate, but was opposed by counsel for Hiram D. Barras, a brother of deceased. The case was adjourned for ten days, by which time Mr. H. D. Barras will arrive from San Francisco to prosecute his claim to the estate.

BROOKLYN.

Over $60,000 have been received for water rates since the 1st inst.

Mr. Henry Englehardt, who was recently assaulted by two unknown men near Bushwick Creek Bridge, is reported to be suffering from compression of the brain, likely to terminate fatally.

Dr. Charles Ferchland, who was recently arrested on a charge of malpractice, was fully acquitted by Justice Delmar yesterday, the complainant denying the affidavit which she signed, and on which the order of arrest was granted.

The first of a series of monthly receptions, consisting of recitation and singing, was given by the Public School Teachers' Association, at Association Hall, yesterday afternoon. The reception was largely attended by the school teachers, for whose benefit the series is designed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The services at the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Sing Sing to-morrow (Sunday) will commence at 9½ A. M., with a love-feast.

At a meeting of the new Board of Excise for the town of New Castle, Mr. E. Clarence Hyatt was appointed clerk. The board resolved that the vote on the granting of licenses should be taken by ballot, and then, in accordance with a ballot taken, refused to grant a license to the only person who made an application.

NEW-JERSEY.

Lusignani, the murderer, refuses to take food, and is trying to starve to death before Thursday next.

A lad three years of age, named William Vreeland, was drowned in a cistern at Bayonne, on Wednesday evening.

The New-Brunswick Water Commissioners have elected Lucius P. Porter President and John T. Hill Vice President.

Gustave Williheimer fell through the trestle bridge over Silver-street, Bergen Point, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Tunis R. Cobb, of Parsippany, an aged farmer, was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team, in Boonton, on Thursday, and fractured his skull, causing death last night.

An employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, named Wood, while coupling some cars at the Jersey City Depot, yesterday, had his hand so badly smashed that amputation was found necessary.

The Hoboken Savings Bank yesterday received a dispatch from Kienen, their defaulting treasurer, informing them that he had arrived safely in Belgium, with which country there is no extradition treaty.

Gov. Parker has received communications from Chief-Justice Beasley and Chancellor Runyon, declining to serve on the Constitutional Commission, on account of pressure on their time by official engagements.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Hoehn, formerly Chaplain of the New-York Thirty-third Volunteers, and who died in Gettysburg Hospital, has become insane. She was yesterday removed from her residence at Union Hill to the asylum.

Joseph Keisling, an employe of the Starr Leather Works, Newark, was caught in the belting of some machinery Thursday afternoon, and carried twice around the shaft. One of his legs was broken in two places and he also received two severe scalp wounds. His injuries are severe though not necessarily fatal.

The Pavonia Yacht Club has elected the following directors: Walter J. Hilton, John Kreymeyer, John L. Cleary, Theo. P. Croemenauer, H. B. Pearson, Joseph Humphreys, Aaron Pope, Edmund A. Davis, Alex. W. Murray, and Garret Boyce. The opening takes place Tuesday, June 3.

The hands employed in the Harmony and Essex mosquito netting mills in Paterson, struck yesterday. They had been receiving six to six and a half cents per piece of eight yards, and the price was reduced to five cents, and operators were required to take charge of three looms in place of two, which it was not believed the female hands could do. The majority of the strikers are girls.

The National Temperance Society.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was held, last evening, at Association Hall, W. E. Dodge, Esq., presiding. The meeting opened with an address by the President, after which Mr. J. N. Stearns, the Secretary, presented the annual report. It sets forth that during the past twelvemonth, 1,912,563 pages of matter have been printed, making a total of 127,645,135 pages since the organization of the society. The receipts for the year were $53,982 08; expenses, $53,842 72. The report having been accepted, a series of resolutions were proposed congratulating the members on the progress of the temperance cause throughout the country during the past year; asserting that the prohibition of intoxicating liquors—local, State, and national—is a wise and safe public policy; branding drunkenness as a crime; requesting the Forty-third Congress to appoint a commission of inquiry concerning the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; urging the United States authorities to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of all liquors in this country; appealing to Gov. Dix to sign the local prohibition bill passed by the Assembly and the Senate; and, finally, exhorting all ministers of the gospel to teach by example and precept the lesson of total abstinence.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Rev. George Griffin.

At the business meeting of the society, held during the day, Hon. W. E. Dodge was re-elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents elected are Vice-President Wilson, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Bishop Janes, Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Major-Gen. Howard, Senator Harlan, Hon. W. A. Booth, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith, and Rev. W. Ormiston. Mr. J. N. Stearns was appointed Secretary, and Mr. T. T. Sheffield Treasurer.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market very quiet; stock offered lower; sales of Common to Extra Shippers at $4 50@$5 50; Stockers, $3 75@$5; 1,800 in pens unsold. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market firm and fairly active; closing steady at $5@$5 20 for Common to Medium; $5 20@$5 40 for Good to Strictly Choice.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44c. Resin firmer at $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 75.

[Advertisement.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—Announcement of dividends. An object of interest—KNOX's Spring style of gentlemen's hats. Make your purchases at his store, No. 212 Broadway.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:50 | Sun sets.......7:?3 | Moon sets..3:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:33 | Gov. Island...5:22 | Hell Gate...6:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddel, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Sherman, Baker, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Sikh, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, J. H. Sparks.

Barks Republik, (Ger.,) Fortman, Bremen, E. Unkart & Co.; La Ciguera, Poderitch, Cette, J. Henry; Agnes, Kohl, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Mensm, (Br.,) Ostmund, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Serah, (Br.,) Tiley, Naples, Kinne, Ross & Co.; Fiori M. Hurlbut, Dudley, Marseilles, C. L. Wright & Co.; Adelina and Marianne, (Ger.,) Warnken, Richmond, C. Luling & Co.; Pulcinello, (Ital.,) Lauro, Cork or Falmouth, Jno. C. Seager; Uriel, (Ger.,) Brochen, Stettin.

Brigs Eberhard, (Ger.,) Winters, Gibraltar, T. Ruger & Co.; G. A. Fyke, (Br.,) McIsaacs, Picton, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Askin, Aspinwall, Boyd & Hincken; Nellie Clifford, Schmidt, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schrs. Chas. McCarthy, Cobb, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; D. B. Webb, Gross, Baracoa, I. R. Staples & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship New-York, (Ger.,) Kluskist, Bremen April 23, via Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 9?1 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had moderate weather and northerly winds till the 2d inst., when stormy weather from the westward, high and tremendous sea, the ship laboring much; the 5th inst. weather and wind moderate again; the nights of the 8th and 9th, strong breeze and much rain. May 4, lat. 45 14, lon. 47 3, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 46, lon. 63 15, bark Margaret Evans, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol E. 14 ds., with mdse. and 279 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had fine weather.

Bark Freehandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Columbus, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Franklin, Brewer, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Fulton, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Pass-by, (of Delcombe,) Peters, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to G. E. Bulley. April 16, lat. 22 28, lon. 42 39 spoke ship Queen Bee (Br.,) from Auckland, for London, 87 ds. out. March 27, lat. 35 10, lon. 11 31, exchanged signals with bark Lapwing, steering E.

Schr. Howard Holder, (Br.,) Holder, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with 3,841 sugar-box shooks, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Maggie Quinn, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with 3,680 sugar-box shooks to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, Good, Dorchester, N. B., 4 ds., with 154 tons stone to E. T. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida Ella, Wilbur, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with 170 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, of and from Calais, with lath to Jed Frye & Co. The G. M. W. reports the buoy on Rocky Point shoal, near Orient, gone, and two schooners ashore on it, but would probably come off on the flood-tide.

Schr. George G. Jewett, Finlay, Hillsboro, N.B., 13 ds., with 250 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.; vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Emma J. Shanks, (of St. John, N. B.,) Munroe, Harvey, N. B., 9 ds., with 140 tons building stone to Smith and Candee—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Bertha J. Fellows, Smith, Kempt, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. (Incorrectly reported yesterday.)

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) McKinlay, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 200 tons plaster to New-York Plaster Works—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Crowley, Machias 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Flora A. Sawyer, Peterson, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, Elizabethport.

Schr. Abby Cates, Crest, Ellsworth, with lath to L. F. Brigham.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hamburg, Martin, Norwich, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Saybrook.
Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.
Schr. Edward S. Tyler, Murray, Portland, Conn.
Schr. George W. Whistler, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. L. Strout, Heath, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Sunnyside, Nixon, Newport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sinbad, Terry, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.
Schr. Chas. Roberts, Roberts, New-London.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Wareham, for Rondout.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Addie Doane, Murphy, Providence.
Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Providence.
Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Burdett, Harrison, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Baltic, Anderson, Bristol.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
WIND—Sunset, fresh E.; very thick and rainy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 9.—Arr. bark Charles C. Leary, from Singapore; brigs F. H. Todd, from Messina; Adele McLoon, from Cardenas; schrs. C. W. Anderson, from Mayaguez; Hermon Curtis, from Sagua; John Somes, from Matanzas.

Also arr. barks Peter Dickson, from Sourabaya; Emma C. Beal, from Iquique; brig H. C. Sibley, from Batavia, and schrs. Roger Drury, from Matanzas, and Maggie Mulvey, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—Sld. steamers Mercedita, for Boston; Equator, for Philadelphia; schrs. Wanata, for Philadelphia, and G. M. Partridge, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., May 9.—At the Breakwater bark Dan Draper, from Palermo; brig Maud Potter, from Point a Pierre; schrs. Kolmer, from Havana; Ocean Traveler, from Tampa, for New-York.

Passed in barks Busy, from Messina; F. Reck, from Bremen.

There was a heavy gale until midnight; heavy sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9.—Arr. schr. Slater, from Boston.

Sld. schrs. H. McGilvery, for Bangor; Oconee, for Jamaica, and Dione, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 8.—Arr. schrs. J. P. Ames, Hoboken, for Lynn; Flavilla, Elizabethport, for Plymouth; Enterprise, Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunkport; Copy, Surry, for New-York; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) St. John, for orders, (Providence;) Chameleon, of Boston, bound S., mackereling.

Sld. schrs. Marietta Stedman, Mary Stewart, Mary J. Russell, James S. Watson, Minnesota, John Somes, Ida May, Sustina, Romer, Alice C. Noyes, Rescue, Phebe Ann, Flavilla, J. P. Ames.

May 9—Arr. schrs. E. B. Wharton, Philadelphia, for Ipswich; Newell B. Hawes, Virginia, for Boston; Clara E. Rogers, Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Antelope, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., for do.; Otis D. Dana, of Gloucester, bound S., mackereling.

Sld. schrs. Teresa, D. Baker, and Watson Baker.

Wind E., fresh; rainy.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Violette, (of Liverpool,) Wilson, from Melbourne, with coal, which arr. 6th inst. and anchored off Sandy Hook for orders, has been ordered to Montreal.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The Cunard line steam-ships Olympus, Capt. Gill, from Boston April 29, and Cuba, Capt. Macaulay, from New-York April 30, both for Liverpool, arr. here to-day, the former at 9 A. M. and the latter at 12 M.

MOVILLE, May 9.—The Anchor line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York April 24, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

GAS COALS FOR SALE.

10,000 tons best American Caking Coals,
3,000 tons Best American Cannel Coals,
By the cargo in quantities to suit.

Early applications are advised, as the supply of all kinds of Gas Coals is very limited.

GEO. W. PECK,
No. 38 Pine-st.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING SUITS

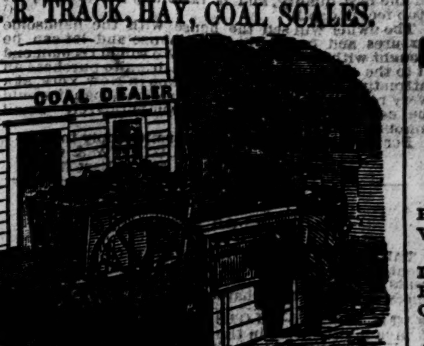
MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18.
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8, $10, $12.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR
GAS FIXTURES,
consisting of about
TWO HUNDRED CHANDELIERS,
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Nos. 565 & 567 Broadway

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.—CRADLE AND carriage combined, price $18; old style carriage, $9. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHED 1830.
And these STANDARD SCALES still manufactured only by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
R. R. TRACK, HAY, COAL SCALES.



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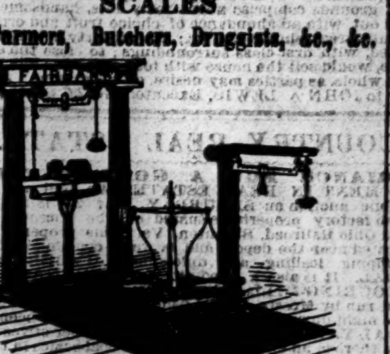

CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.
If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $35.
JANES & KIRTLAND.
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

986 Railway Accidents
350 Killed, 1164 Wounded
This is the fearful record for one Year, of United States railroads, according to the N. Y. Tribune. By the Disaster at Richmond Switch Over 30 more were killed or wounded. Before you start on a journey by a yearly General Accident Policy in the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Cost, [illegible] per Year. Apply to any Agent, or write to the Company, New York Office, 207 Broadway. [illegible]

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and from the choicest products of the loom from every part of the world.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20 to $30.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK EMBRACES all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS and CLOTHING of every description, for all classes and all occasions.
ORDERS for Garments to Measure neatly and promptly executed at moderate prices.
DIRECTIONS for Ordering BY MAIL FREE on application.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $35.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $50.

FREEMAN AND BURR HAVE FOR years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embracing all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15 to $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled.—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
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CLOTHIERS.
SPRING SUITS
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BOYS AND YOUTHS.
GENTS' SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER FROM THE FINEST FOREIGN GOODS.

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STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF JEWELRY, PLATE, PICTURES, LACES, AND OTHER VALUABLES.
FACILITIES ARE AFFORDED FOR OPENING OF PACKAGES, AND FOR OCCASIONAL REMOVAL OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF CONTENTS.
OUR FACTORY ON THE PREMISES ENABLES US TO CLEAN AND PUT IN PERFECT ORDER PLATE, &c., IF DESIRED.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED BY OUR OWN WAGONS FREE OF CHARGE.

CHENEY BROTHERS,
SILK MANUFACTURERS.
MILLS AT HARTFORD AND SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.
Sales-rooms, 477 Broome-st., N. Y.

HAVE NOW OPENED A STORE IN NEW-YORK, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SALE OF GOODS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped, Gros Grains.
Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths.
Marcellines and Florentines.
Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings and Millinery purposes.
Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons.
Sash Ribbons and Belts.
Machine Twist, and Sewing Silk.
Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO ORDERS FOR ANY SPECIAL KINDS OF SILK USED BY MANUFACTURERS, EITHER IN WOVEN FABRICS, OR SILK IN THE SKEIN OR ON SPOOLS.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, [illegible]

Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, to both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-Place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,
Corner of Church-Street.

The superiority of their various styles of starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that the works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been necessarily vastly enlarged, making the establishment the LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.
All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., [illegible] Lexington-av.